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*SINNOTT'S CATECHISM.*

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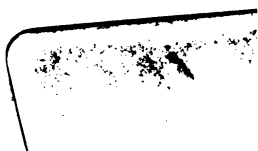
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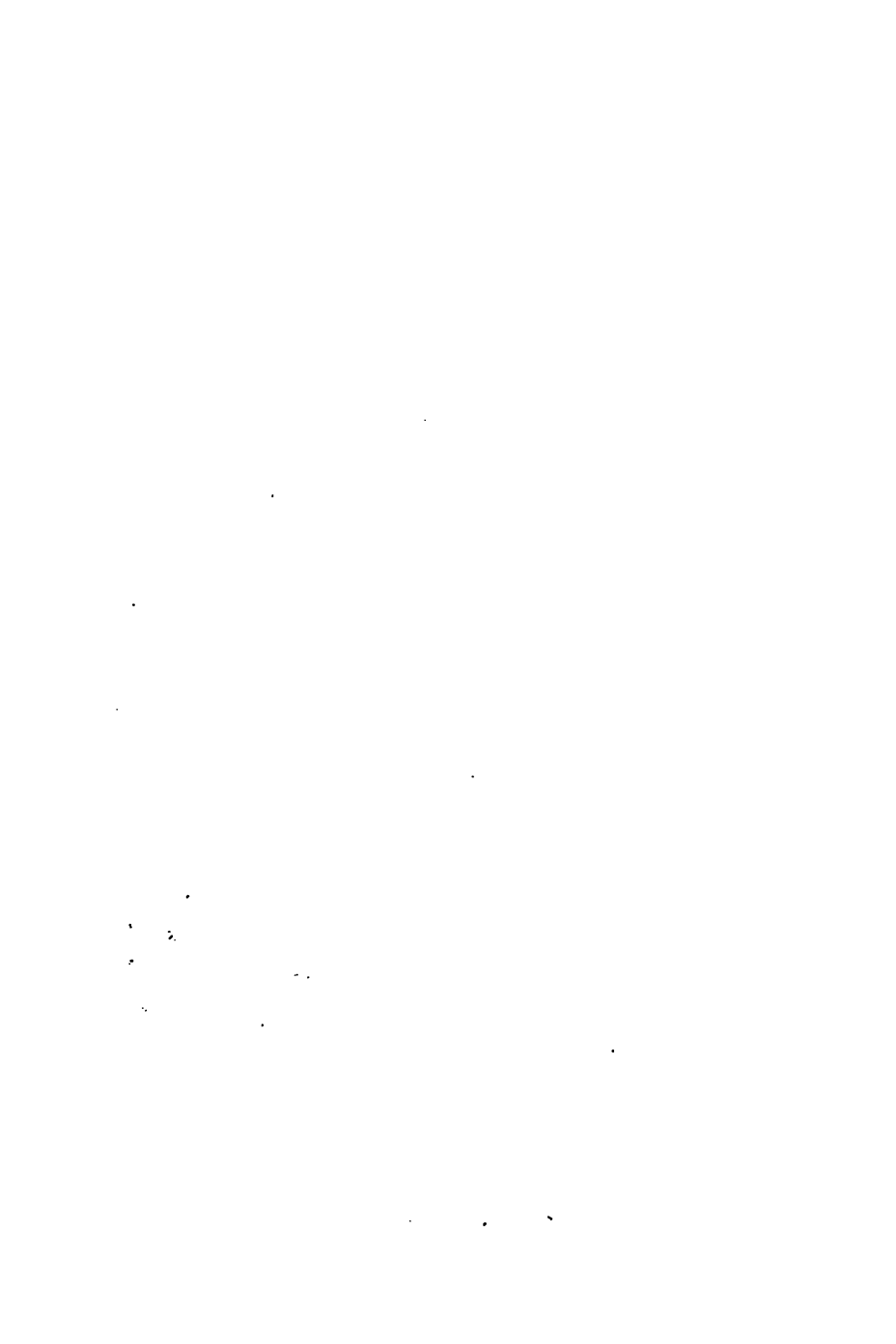


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SINNOTT'S CATECHISM.

**MALTON.**



# SINNOTT'S CATECHISM:

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT

“Field Exercise & Evolutions of Infantry.”

BY

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. MALTON,

THE SCOTTISH BORDERERS MILITIA.

(Author of “Company and Battalion Drill Illustrated,” &c. &c.)

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## NOTE.

The cautions and commands given by the Instructor in Company, by the Battalion-commander (or other mounted Officer) in Battalion, drill, are printed in CAPITALS: the words given by Company (Subdivision, or Section) leaders are printed in *Italics*.

The letters C. L. E. and C. in the margin are intended to assist the eye in selecting questions on the duty of the *Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, or Covering-serjeant*. When several consecutive questions relate to the same person, the marginal letter is not repeated.

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The cautionary word "*Company*" or "*No.—*", given to a Company, Subdivision, or Section by its leader before he gives a command has, in order to save space, been omitted throughout. For the same reason, troops armed with the short rifle are termed '*Riflemen*'.

The reference F. E. is to the *Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry*, 1867.

# CATECHISM ON INFANTRY DRILL.

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## COMPANY DRILL.

### Section 1.—*Formation of the Company : and general Rules.*

(F. E., pp. 59, 69-71.)

**QUESTION 1.**—When a company forms singly, for drill, how do the men fall in ?

**ANSWER.**—In two ranks at close order ; the files lightly touching to the flank file first placed.

**Q. 2.**—At what distance are the ranks, at close order ?

**A.**—One pace of 30 inches ; measuring from the heels of the one rank to the heels of the other.

**Q. 3.**—What is a ‘ file ’ ?

**A.**—Each front-rank man and his rear-rank man together compose a file.

**Q. 4.**—How is a company sized ?

**A.**—From flanks to centre ; and so that each rear-rank man may be, as nearly as possible, the height of his front-rank man.

**Q. 5.**—State the method adopted when a company is first sized ?

**A.**—The men having been placed in single rank according to their height, the tallest man on the right, the shortest on the left, the right-hand man is directed to take 3 paces to the front : the next man is then told to place himself 3 paces in front of the left-hand man of the rank, as a new left-hand man ; the third tallest man to place himself on the left of the right-hand man, the fourth tallest on the right of the left-hand man, of

the new rank ; and so on, alternately, till the rank is complete. The men are then directed to number from the right, and told off into subdivisions, the right subdivision being made to consist of an even number of men ; and—the left-hand man of the rank, if an odd number, having first been cautioned to stand fast—the even numbers of the right subdivision, and the odd numbers of the left are ordered to take a pace to the rear. Lastly, the whole are closed on the centre file, and ordered to dress by the right ; care being taken that the rear rank covers correctly.

Q. 6.—Is it often necessary to size a company ?

A.—No : when the men have once been sized, they should be able to take their proper places.

Q. 7.—What is a 'blank' file ?

A.—A file without a rear-rank man.

Q. 8.—In what case must there be a blank file in a company ; and where will it be placed,—and why ?

A.—When the company consists of an uneven number of men. It will be placed the third from the left of the front rank ; so that, in forming fours, the four on that flank may be complete\*.

Q. 9.—What are *right* and *left* files ?

A.—Odd numbers are right, even numbers are left, files. The file on the left of the company however—whether an odd or even number—will act as a *left* file, and the left file but one as a right file.

Q. 10.—Why ?

A.—In order that, when the company forms fours, the four on its left flank may be complete\*.

Q. 11.—When the file on the left of the company is an odd number, what is the 3rd file from the left termed ?

A.—Being a right file without a left file, it is called an odd file.

Q. 12.—Describe the position of a soldier when standing at attention ?

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\* Sec. 18, Q. 14.

A.—The shoulders and body are exactly square to the front; heels in line and closed, toes turned out so that the feet may form an angle of  $60^{\circ}$ , knees straight; the arm not carrying the rifle hangs easily from the shoulder, the elbow slightly turned out, the hand open with the knuckles inclining to the front; the hips are rather drawn back, the breast is advanced, the body straight and inclining forward so that its weight may bear principally on the fore part of the feet; the head is erect but not thrown back, the chin slightly drawn in, and the eyes look straight to the front.

Q. 13.—What is the average front of each man, when in that position?

A.—Twenty-four inches.

Q. 14.—How is a company told off?

A.—On the word “NUMBER”, the men call out their numbers from right to left: the company is then told off into two subdivisions termed respectively ‘right’ and ‘left’, and into four sections numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 from the right.

Q. 15.—What is meant by a *right* and *left* company?

A.—A right company is one the number of which, as it stands in the battalion, is uneven; a left, the number of which is even.

Q. 16.—When a company cannot be divided into subdivisions of equal strength, which will be the stronger of the two subdivisions?

A.—If the company is ordered to tell off as a right company, the right subdivision; if as a left company, the left subdivision.

Q. 17.—Of two unequal sections in a subdivision, which will be the stronger?

A.—The outer.

Q. 18.—What is the object of these rules?

A.—That when a battalion square is formed\*, its sides may be equal.

---

\* Sec. 55.

Q. 19.—Which is the centre of a company?

A.—The front-rank man on the left of the right subdivision; except when a company wheels on its centre to the *right*, in which case the front-rank man on the right of the left subdivision is the pivot man\*.

Q. 20.—What will a company, drilling singly, be considered?

A.—As though with the battalion, its movements being regulated accordingly. The instructor, previously to each movement, states the supposed battalion formation, thus:—“AS A COMPANY IN LINE”†, or “AS A COMPANY IN COLUMN, RIGHT (or LEFT) IN FRONT”‡: and the officers, &c., move at once to their proper places, if not already there.

C. L. E. Q. 21.—How are the officers and non-commissioned officers posted, when the company is in line at close order?

A.—The captain is on the right of the front rank, his covering-serjeant on the right of the rear rank. The subalterns and serjeants form a third, or ‘supernumerary’ rank. Corporals are in the ranks.

Q. 22.—At what distance is the supernumerary rank from the rear rank, when a company is in line?

A.—Three paces.

L. E. Q. 23.—In rear of which files of the company are the supernumerary officers and non-commissioned officers posted?

A.—The lieutenant is in rear of the 2nd file from the left of the company, the ensign in rear of the centre. The non-commissioned officers divide the space in rear of their respective subdivisions and sections.

Q. 24.—The drummers, and pioneer?

A.—The drummers are in rear of the 2nd section, the pioneer is in rear of the 3rd section; aligned with the supernumerary rank.

Q. 25.—What is meant by the *pivot* and the *reverse* flank of a company in column?

---

\* Sec. 10, Q. 3.    † Sec. 27, Q. 30.    ‡ Sec. 27, Q. 2, 4.

A.—When a column is 'right in front', the left of each company, when 'left in front', the right of each company, is its pivot flank. The opposite is called the reverse flank\*.

Q. 26.—How are the officers and non-commissioned **C.L.E.** officers posted, in a company in column at close order? **c.**

A.—The captain is on the pivot flank of the front rank. The lieutenant is in rear of the 2nd file from the reverse flank, the covering-serjeant in rear of the 2nd file from the pivot flank, the ensign and the supernumerary non-commissioned officers are in rear of the same files as when in line: at one pace distant.

Q. 27.—In what exceptional case will the lieutenant **L.** leave his place in rear?

A.—If the reverse flank of the company is directing, he moves up on that flank and leads.

Q. 28.—Where are the drummers and pioneer posted?

A.—When manœuvring, they are in the supernumerary rank, as in line.

Q. 29.—When a company is singly formed, how do **C.L.E.** the officers, &c., on first falling in, take post? **c.**

A.—As in line.

Q. 30.—If a company leader is required to change **C.** his flank, does he pass by the front or by the rear?

A.—As a general rule, by the rear.

Q. 31.—In what cases does he pass by the front?

A.—At the 2nd wheel in marching past†; in wheeling from column right in front into line, and from line into column right in front, on a moveable pivot‡; and in formations to the front from files or fours§.

Q. 32.—Suppose the leader of a company, sub- **C.L.E.** division, or section, is required to change flank when it is in file or fours, how does he move to his place with the leading file or four?

A.—By the shortest line.

\* Sec. 27, Q. 4.

† Secs. 7 & 8.

‡ Sec. 13, Q. 6.

§ Secs. 19 & 23.

- c. Q. 33.—How does the covering-serjeant change flank?

A.—Invariably by the rear; *following* his captain when both change by the rear together.

- L.E. Q. 34.—What word must always be given by the leader of a company, subdivision, or section, when he changes his flank on the march?

A.—He will give "*By the right*" or "*By the left*" as he falls in on the new flank; or, if he changes during a wheel, immediately after the word "*Forward*".

Q. 35.—In the absence of the captain, lieutenant, or ensign, by whom will their places be taken?

A.—By the next in rank, whether officer or serjeant.

Q. 36.—In the case of a serjeant supplying the place of an officer, does he perform all the officer's duties?

A.—Yes: except that he never moves out in front of the line when it takes open order.

Q. 37.—When, only, do serjeants fix swords?

A.—In square, and when, in battalion, forming the escort for the colours.

Q. 38.—How should words of command be given?

A. At the full extent of the voice. Every caution, or cautionary part of a command, should be given slowly; the last (or executive) part of a command, sharply and emphatically. When the last word of a caution is a signal for any preparatory movement, there should be a pause before the command.

Q. 39.—When men are ordered to stand at ease, which foot will move?

A.—The right foot is drawn back six inches, and the left knee slightly bent.

Q. 40.—Suppose the command "STAND AT EASE" is followed by "STAND EASY"?

A.—The men may move their limbs, but without quitting their ground.

Q. 41.—May men standing easy be called, at once, to *attention*?

A.—No: the caution “*EYES FRONT*,” on which they will stand properly at ease, must first be given.

---

## Section 2.—*Dressing*.

(F. E., pp. 31, 45.)

Q. 1.—In what case will the word “*Dress*” be preceded by “*Eyes right* (or *left*)”?

A.—When the men are on the alignment they have to occupy, and their dressing simply requires correction.

Q. 2.—When the command “*Dress*” is not preceded by “*Eyes right* (or *left*)”, to which flank do the front-rank men look in taking up their dressing?

A.—To the flank whence the word is given.

Q. 3.—What faults should they be cautioned to avoid, in dressing?

A.—Passing the line, turning their heads too much, and leaning back or forward.

Q. 4.—What is the principle of dressing?

A.—Each man should be just able to see the lower part of the face of the second man beyond him.

Q. 5.—How do the rear-rank men dress?

A.—They cover and correct their distance as the front-rank men take up their dressing.

Q. 6.—What rule should be observed by the person dressing a company?

A.—He should dress the first two or three files, and the other files in succession, on the distant point placed for that purpose. Should no distant point be placed, some casual object should be fixed upon. The dressing

should be done quickly, and with as little noise as possible.

Q. 7.—When men are allowed to ‘stand easy’, and the line of dressing has to be accurately kept, what caution should be given them?

A.—They should be cautioned not to move the left foot.

---

### Section 3.—*The Back Step.*

(F. E., p. 26.)

Q. 1.—What caution and command are given when men are to step back?

A.—“STEP BACK. SLOW MARCH”.

Q. 2.—Is the back step always taken in slow time?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—What is the length of pace?

A.—Thirty inches.

Q. 4.—On the command “HALT”, is the foot in rear brought up, or the other foot brought back to it?

A.—The advanced foot is brought back square with the other.

Q. 5.—For what distance is the back step employed?

A.—Only for a very few paces: if considerable ground is to be taken to the rear, the men are faced-about.

Q. 6.—What faults are men likely to commit in stepping back?

A.—Looking on the ground, leaning back, shortening the pace, and quickening the time.

#### Section 4.—*The Side (or Closing) Step.*

(F. E., pp. 43, 98.)

Q. 1.—When is the side (or closing) step used; and what will be the caution and command for it?

A.—When a very short distance is to be gained to a flank; the caution and command for it are “RIGHT (or LEFT) CLOSE. QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 2.—Is the side step always taken in quick time?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Describe the step?

A.—On the word “MARCH”, the file on the named flank carries the outer foot 12 inches in the named direction, then closes the other foot to it, and so on: each of the other files conforms to the pace of that file, every man carrying his foot to that of the man next to him in the direction to which the company is closing.

Q. 4.—To what points should attention be given, in closing?

A.—The shoulders and face must be kept square to the front; the knees, except when on rough or broken ground, straight; and the paces made in a direct line to the flank.

Q. 5.—When a company is ordered to close, how does the captain proceed? C.

A.—He closes with the company; unless it is in column, and he has previously taken up fresh covering, in which case he stands fast.

Q. 6.—With what object are companies of a battalion in *line* ordered to close?

A. To correct intervals after wheeling into, or forming, line.

Section 5.—*A Company as in Line taking open order and resuming close order.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 1.)

Q. 1.—At what distance are the ranks when at open order in line ?

A.—Three paces ; measuring from heel to heel.

Q. 2.—The company standing as in line, what caution is given preparatory to taking open order ?

A.—“ REAR RANK TAKE OPEN ORDER ”.

c. Q. 3.—Who will move on that word ; and why ?

A.—The flank men of the rear rank step back two paces, and face to the right ; thus marking the ground on which the rear rank is to halt and dress. The covering-serjeant takes a side-pace of 24 inches into the space vacated by the right-hand rear-rank man, as would be necessary, in battalion, to let the supernumerary officers of the company next on the right pass to the front.

C.L.E. Q. 4.—How do the officers act on the word “ ORDER ” ?

A.—They recover their swords, and place themselves one pace in front of the files opposite to which they will stand at open order : viz. the captain in front of the 2nd file from the right of the company, the lieutenant and ensign in front of the same files they cover when at close order.

L.E. Q. 5.—By which flank of the company do the subalterns pass, in moving out to the front ?

A.—By the left.

C.L.E. Q. 6.—What command is next given ; and how will the officers and covering-serjeant move ?

A.—“ MARCH ” ; on which the officers take two paces to their front ; the lieutenant and ensign then glance to the captain, by whom they will be dressed. The coverer steps up into the captain's place.

Q. 7.—The rear and supernumerary ranks ?

A.—The rear-rank flank men front, and raise the disengaged hand in line with the elbow : the rear and supernumerary ranks take two paces to the rear, and take up their dressing by the right.

Q. 8.—Why do the rear-rank flank men raise the hand ?

A.—Because that would be necessary, in battalion, to enable the serjeants dressing the rear rank of their companies to see the extent of its front\*.

Q. 9.—By whom will the rear and supernumerary ranks be dressed ?

A.—By the serjeant on the right of the latter.

Q. 10.—What word will be given by the captain, and C.  
by the supernumerary serjeant last mentioned ?

A.—The captain, when he has dressed the officers, gives the word "*Steady*": the serjeant gives "*Dress*" to the rear and supernumerary ranks in succession before, and "*Eyes front*" after, dressing them.

Q. 11.—Will the captain face to his left in order to dress the other officers ?

A.—No.

Q. 12.—What is done on the captain's word C.L.E.  
"*Steady*" ?

A.—He, and the other officers, port their swords and look to their front.

Q. 13.—When do the rear-rank flank men drop the hand ?

A.—When that rank gets "*Eyes front*" from the supernumerary serjeant.

Q. 14.—When close order is to be resumed, what C.L.E.  
caution is given and to whom will it apply ?

A.—"**REAR RANK TAKE CLOSE ORDER**"; on which the officers face to the right, bringing their swords to the 'recover' as the right foot is drawn to the rear.

---

\* Sec. 28, Q. 3.

C.L.E. Q. 15.—What command will follow; and who will move?

A.—“MARCH”: on which the covering-serjeant takes two paces to his rear and one pace to his left (as would be necessary in battalion, to let the supernumerary officers of the company on his right pass through); the lieutenant and ensign, countermarching to the right, and passing by the left of the company, move to their places in the supernumerary rank; and the rear and supernumerary ranks take two paces to their front.

C. c. Q. 16.—When do the captain and covering-serjeant resume their places?

A.—When the supernumerary officers have passed to the rear.

C.L.E. Q. 17.—When will the officers bring their swords to the ‘carry’?

A.—As they front into their places.

Q. 18.—On what occasions, in battalion, do companies in line take open order?

A.—To receive a reviewing officer; and before performing the Manual Exercise, or advancing in review order\*.

---

### Section 6.—*Marching to the front and rear.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 3.)

Q. 1.—What is meant by the *cadence*, in marching?

A.—The number of times the foot *falls*, or comes to the ground, in a certain given time—one minute.

Q. 2.—What are the different cadences; and how many paces are taken in each?

A.—Three; the *slow*, *quick*, and *double*. In *slow* time 75 paces are taken in a minute, in *quick* time 110 paces, in *double* time 150 paces.

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\* Sec. 64.

Q. 3.—What is the length of the pace ?

A.—In slow and quick time, 30 inches, except when stepping out or stepping short; in double time, 36 inches.

Q. 4.—When, only, may the time be marked by taps of the drum ?

A.—Immediately before the men march off.

Q. 5.—With which foot do men step off on the word "MARCH" ?

A.—With the left.

Q. 6.—How are the feet turned out in marching in slow and quick time ?

A.—At an angle of 30 degrees.

Q. 7.—Before the instructor puts the company in motion, what will he ascertain ?

A.—That the men are accurately dressed, and individually in the exact position of attention: it being impossible for a company to march correctly unless the shoulders of every man are square to the front.

Q. 8.—How should the men march ?

A.—In marching, each man must maintain the position of the head and body at attention; the movement of the leg must spring from the haunch, and be free and natural; both knees should be kept straight, except while the leg is being carried from rear to front; the foot must be raised sufficiently high to clear the ground without grazing it, be carried straight to the front, and (without being drawn back) placed softly on the ground, so as not to shake or jerk the body.

Q. 9.—To what must the rank in rear also attend ?

A.—To preserving their distance and covering.

Q. 10.—How is the dressing kept by the leading rank while the men are marching in line ?

A.—By a light touch, with the elbow, to the directing flank.

Q. 11.—Which will be the directing flank ?

A.—In line, the right: in column, the pivot flank, unless the other is ordered to direct.

- C. Q. 12.—In addition to the usual caution “As a COMPANY IN LINE (or COLUMN)”, what caution will precede the command “SLOW (QUICK, or DOUBLE) MARCH”, suppose the company is to *advance*?

A.—“THE LINE (or COLUMN) WILL ADVANCE”; on which the company leader will select a distant and an intermediate point perpendicular to his front, on which to march.

Q. 13.—At about what distance should the marching points be; and why should there be two?

A.—The distant point should be about 150 yards, the intermediate point about 70. Two points are the smallest number on which it is possible to march.

- C. Q. 14.—If the company is to *retire*, does the company leader, when “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE” has been given, select marching points?

A.—He does if the company is in column, for he will then march in the leading rank; he does not if in line, because in that case he will retain his place in the proper front rank, his covering-serjeant, in the leading rank, being responsible for the direction.

Q. 15.—Suppose there is a blank file, what will he do when the company has been faced-about?

A.—He will step up in line with the rear rank.

Q. 16.—For what movements, in battalion, are men marched off in slow time?

A.—For the parade movements of marching past in slow time, and advancing in review order\*.

Q. 17.—In what will the company be practised, while marching in line?

A.—In marking time at slow, quick, and double time; in stepping out, stepping short, and changing feet, in slow and quick time; and in the diagonal march.

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\* Secs. 13, 64.

Q. 18.—On the command “MARK TIME”, what is done?

A.—The foot which is advanced when the command is given, completes its pace; after which the regular cadence is continued without ground being gained.

Q. 19.—On what word is the original length of pace resumed?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”.

Q. 20.—How is time marked in each cadence?

A.—In the *slow*, each foot alternately is thrown out and brought back square with the other, the body being kept steady; in the *quick*, the feet are raised alternately about 3 inches from the ground; in the *double*, time is marked as in the *quick*, except that the feet are raised higher, the knees more bent, and the toes kept down while the foot is off the ground.

Q. 21.—What is the command for marking time from the halt?

A.—“MARK TIME. SLOW (QUICK, or DOUBLE)”.

Q. 22.—What is the length of pace taken when the command “STEP OUT” is given?

A.—Each man lengthens his pace to 33 inches, by leaning rather forward but without altering the cadence.

Q. 23.—Is the word “STEP OUT” ever given to men marching in double time?

A.—No.

Q. 24.—To resume the ordinary pace of 30 inches, what word will be given?

A.—“SLOW” or “QUICK”, according as the men are moving in slow or quick time.

Q. 25.—What is the command given when a slight check is required?

A.—“STEP SHORT”.

Q. 26.—What is done?

A.—The men take a full pace with the foot which

is advanced when the command is given, and then commence taking paces of 10 inches.

Q. 27.—On what command is the full pace resumed?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”.

Q. 28.—What is the object of *changing feet*; and how is it done?

A.—The object is to recover the proper step. On the word “CHANGE FEET”, the advanced foot completes its pace, and the ball of the other foot is brought quickly up to it: the advanced foot will then instantly make another step forward so that the cadence will not be lost.

Q. 29.—What command is given when a company as in column, on the march, is to take ground diagonally to a flank, retaining its formation?

A.—“RIGHT (*or* LEFT) HALF TURN”.

Q. 30.—How is the dressing kept by the leading rank, during the diagonal march?

A.—Each man, glancing to the leading flank (which will direct), regulates his pace so as to keep his inner shoulder behind the outer shoulder of the next man on that side, whose head, alone, he should be able to see.

Q. 31.—Which will be the ‘inner’ shoulder?

A.—The right or left, according as right or left is leading.

Q. 32.—How should the men of the rank in rear march?

A.—They must preserve their relative positions with the men in the leading rank, so that when halted and fronted they may cover correctly.

C. c. Q. 33.—If the company takes ground to the reverse flank, do the captain and covering-serjeant change to that flank?

A.—Not unless ordered.

L. Q. 34.—Who, then, will lead the company?

A.—The lieutenant will move up to lead.

Q. 35.—To resume the original direction, what command will be given?

A.—“FRONT TURN”.

Q. 36.—In what proportion does the diagonal march gain ground to a flank, and to the front?

A.—For every 10 paces a company takes diagonally, it will gain about 7 paces to the front and 7 paces to the flank. The same distance will be gained, therefore, in each direction.

Q. 37.—Is it necessary to halt the company, in order to change the time of marching?

A.—No; the pace may be changed, without halting, from slow to quick, and from quick to slow time; from quick to double, and from double to quick.

Q. 38.—May not the time be changed from double to slow, or from slow to double?

A.—Not without first halting the men, or giving “QUICK.”

Q. 39.—When men not carrying their rifles are moving at the double, what is the position of the arms?

A.—They are raised as high as the waist; the elbow carried back, the fist clenched, and the flat part of the arm against the side.

Q. 40.—When will the arms be dropped, and the fingers extended into the usual position?

A.—On the word “HALT,” or the word “QUICK” (to break into quick time).

Q. 41.—How may men be ordered to turn when on the march?

A.—To the right or left; to make a half-turn to the right or left; or to turn to the right- (or left-) about.

Q. 42.—In how many paces does the soldier turn to the right-about or left-about; and what will he do after turning?

A.—He completes the turn in three short paces,

without losing the cadence : the next pace will be a full one of 30 inches in the new direction.

Q. 43.—How should the command to turn be given ?

A.—The men should always be ordered to turn to the right as the left foot is placed on the ground ; and *vice versâ*.

Q. 44.—When men marching in line to the front (or rear) get “REAR (*or* FRONT) TURN”, how do they turn ?

A.—To the *right*-about.

Q. 45.—On the word “HALT”, what is done ?

A.—Every man completes the pace he is taking, and then brings up the rear foot in line with the other.

Q. 46.—Will the men then correct their dressing ?

A.—No ; unless ordered to dress, they will remain steady in whatever position they may be.

Q. 47.—Should a company marching to the rear be commanded simply to halt ?

A.—No : men never—except, temporarily, in certain interior movements of the battalion—stand facing to the rear ; and if they are required to halt when retiring, the command should be “HALT, FRONT”.

Q. 48.—When will the blank file, if there is one, resume his place in the proper front rank ?

A.—On the word “HALT, FRONT” or “FRONT TURN”.

Section 7.—*A Company as in Line wheeling into Column.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 5, 10.)

Q. 1.—In wheeling, to which flank should the men of the leading rank look, and to which preserve the touch?

A.—They should look to the wheeling, and touch to the pivot, flank; resisting any pressure coming from the former, yielding to any that may come from the latter.

Q. 2.—Does every man of the rank look outwards?

A.—No; the man on the wheeling flank looks inwards, becoming a moveable base for the others to conform to during the wheel.

Q. 3.—What will be the length of step during the wheel?

A.—The man on the wheeling flank steps at a full pace: each of the other men takes the same *number* of paces as the flank man, but diminishes the *length* of his pace in proportion as he is near the standing flank.

Q. 4.—How do the men of the rank in rear wheel?

A.—They cover on the men in their front, keeping their proper distance.

Q. 5.—What term is applied to the front-rank man on the flank on which a wheel is made?

A.—He is called 'the pivot man'.

Q. 6.—What is the difference between wheeling on a 'halted pivot' and wheeling on a 'moveable pivot from the halt'?

A.—In a wheel on a halted pivot, the pivot man faces into the new direction on the caution; in a wheel 'on a moveable pivot from the halt', he stands fast till the word "MARCH", then brings his shoulder round with the rest, circling round the wheeling point with very short paces.

Q. 7.—What is the object of the wheel ‘on a moveable pivot from the halt’; and what is the caution for it?

A.—To allow of the word “FORWARD” being given at any period of the wheel, which could not be done were the pivot man stationary. The caution is “ON THE MOVE, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL”.

Q. 8.—When a company as in line is required to wheel into column on a halted pivot, what will be the caution; and how will the pivot man act?

A.—“OPEN COLUMN RIGHT (*or* LEFT) IN FRONT”: on which the pivot man will, as on every occasion of wheeling on a halted pivot, face to the new front.

Q. 9.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file move?

A.—No.

Q. 10.—When are companies in battalion said to be in open column?

A.—When placed parallel to each other, at right angles to their position when in line; each at a distance equal to its own front from the one next in front of it.

1. c. Q. 11.—Who, besides the pivot man, will move on the caution; supposing it to be “OPEN COLUMN *RIGHT* IN FRONT”?

A.—The captain places himself one pace in front of the centre of the company; the covering-serjeant marks where the reverse flank of the company will rest when the wheel is completed.

C. Q. 12.—How will the captain face, when opposite the centre of the company?

A.—To the front.

Q. 13.—How does a covering-serjeant marking where a wheeling flank will rest, give his point?

A.—He stands with shouldered arms, raising his left hand in line with the elbow, and facing to the new front.

Q. 14.—What command will follow the caution “OPEN COLUMN, *RIGHT* IN FRONT”; and why?

A.—The command “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”: it being a rule that whenever a company is to wheel back more than the eighth of a circle, it will wheel rear rank leading.

Q. 15.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file face-about with the rest?

A.—Yes.

Q. 16.—What command will follow “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”; and how will the captain move? C.

A.—“RIGHT WHEEL: QUICK MARCH”; on which the captain will incline to the pivot man.

Q. 17.—By whom, and when, will the company be halted and fronted?

A.—By the captain; who, when it has wheeled the quarter circle, will give “*Halt, front: dress*”.

Q. 18.—What rule should he observe in giving that command?

A.—The word ‘*Halt*’ should not be given till the company has wheeled well back; in order that the men may dress *forward*.

Q. 19.—Will the captain, before falling in, dress the company?

A.—No; having given his word “*dress*”, he at once takes post on the pivot flank. In column the men correct their own dressing.

Q. 20.—When will the lieutenant move across to his place in column?

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 21.—When will the coverer take post in column, E. c. and the supernumerary rank correct their distance from three paces to one pace from the rear rank?

A.—On the captain’s word “*dress*”.

Q. 22.—Suppose a company standing as in line is to wheel, on a halted pivot, into column *left* in front: who will be the pivot man, and how will he face on the caution?

A.—The front-rank man on the right of the company, who will face to his left.

Q. 23.—To which hand will the company wheel, after being faced-about?

A.—To the left.

C. L. Q. 24.—What other difference is there in the case  
c. of forming column left in front?

A.—The lieutenant does not change flank during the wheel; the coverer marks the *left* of the company; and the captain takes post on the *right* when in column.

C. c. Q. 25.—When a captain has to place himself opposite to a given file of his company, or a serjeant has to give a point, in what time does he move?

A.—In double time.

Q. 26.—When a company as in line, *advancing*, is required to wheel into column, what command does it receive?

A.—“RIGHT WHEEL”, or “LEFT WHEEL”, according as right or left is to be in front.

L. C. Q. 27.—How do the captain, coverer, and lieutenant  
c. get to their places in column?

A.—If the wheel is to the right, the captain moves straight to his front at a short pace during the wheel, so as to meet the left of the company as it completes the quarter circle, taking post on the word “FORWARD”: the lieutenant and covering-serjeant change their flanks during the wheel. If the wheel is to the left, the captain retains his place; the lieutenant correcting his distance from the rear rank, and the covering-serjeant falling back to his place in column, during the wheel.

Q. 28.—If a company as in line, *retiring*, were wheeled a quarter circle to the right or left, would the officers and covering-serjeant get to their places in column, as stated in the last Answer?

A.—Yes; except that if the wheel were to the *right*, the captain, in changing flank, would pass by the present rear rank.

Q. 29.—When a company as in line, halted, is ordered

to wheel to the right or left "ON THE MOVE", how do the captain, coverer, and lieutenant proceed?

A.—As when the wheel into column is made on the march.

Q. 30.—In what case is the wheel on a *moveable* pivot from a halted line into column, inapplicable?

A.—When the pivot flank of the column is to be on the alignment.

Q. 31.—If the wheel is made on a moveable pivot, **L.E.** when does the supernumerary rank gain its proper distance from the rear rank?

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 32.—In column, which flank directs?

A.—The pivot flank; unless it is otherwise ordered.

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### Section 8.—*A Company as in Column wheeling into Line.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 4, 10.)

Q. 1.—When a company as in column is required to wheel into line on a halted pivot, what caution is given; and how will the pivot man proceed?

A.—The caution will be "**LEFT, or RIGHT, WHEEL INTO LINE**", according as the company is standing in column right or left in front. The pivot man will face to the new front, and raise his disengaged hand in line with the elbow.

Q. 2.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file move?

A.—Yes; it is a rule that whenever a company is cautioned to wheel forward, the rear-rank man of the pivot file will uncover, by taking a pace to the rear and then a side-pace of 24 inches inwards (*i. e.* towards the other flank).

Q. 3.—Why does the rear-rank man of the pivot file

uncover, and the pivot man raise his hand, when a company is to wheel forward and not when it is to wheel back?

A.—The rule in question, though a general one, has special reference to the case of a battalion in open column wheeling into line: when it is necessary that the pivot men should be distinctly seen by the field officer who has to dress them; and that each captain while dressing his company should be able to see the extent of its front\*.

- C. c. Q. 4.—Suppose *right* is in front; who, besides the pivot file, will move on the caution "**LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE**"?

A.—The captain places himself one pace in front of the 2nd file from the left of the company, facing to the front; the covering-serjeant marks where the right of the company will rest.

Q. 5.—On the word "**MARCH**", how does the captain move?

A.—He turns towards the men, and moves back round the pivot man, to be ready to dress the company from the left.

- C. Q. 6.—By whom, and when, will the company be halted?

A.—By the captain; whose word "*Halt*" will be given when the wheeling flank is 2 paces from the covering-serjeant.

Q. 7.—Why *two* paces?

A.—For the same reason that the company is allowed to wheel well back before being halted and fronted in column; viz. that the dressing may be *forward*.

- C. Q. 8.—What further words will be given by the captain?

A.—He will instantly give "*Dress*", and having dressed the company, "*Eyes front*"; and will take post in line.

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\* Sec. 48, Q. 1, 6, 11.

Q. 9.—When will the lieutenant change his flank, the supernumerary rank gain its distance of 3 paces from the rear rank, and the coverer fall back to his place in line? L.E.  
c.

A.—The lieutenant changes his flank, and the supernumerary rank gains its distance, during the wheel; the coverer takes post on the captain's word "*Eyes front*".

Q. 10.—When will the pivot man drop his hand; and his rear-rank man regain his place?

A.—The pivot man drops his hand on the captain's word "*Eyes front*"; the man who uncovered regains his place during the wheel.

Q. 11.—How does a company standing as in column *left* in front wheel into line? C. c.

A.—On the same principle as when right is in front: the pivot man facing, and the company wheeling, to the right; the coverer marking the left flank of the company, and the captain dressing from the right.

Q. 12.—When a company wheels *on a moveable pivot* from column into line, how does the captain, if on the left, get to his place in line? C.

A.—By moving straight to his front, at a short pace, during the wheel.

Q. 13.—When will the lieutenant change his flank or correct his distance from the rear rank, and the covering-serjeant get to his place? L. c.

A.—During the wheel.

Section 9.—*A Company wheeling a given number of paces on either flank, from the halt.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 6.)

Q. 1.—Will the company stand, for this movement, as in line or as in column?

A.—In line or column according as the movement is to be a practice for the battalion manoeuvre of a line wheeling into echelon on fixed pivots\*, or of an open column forming line from the halt on a named company by the remaining companies wheeling forward (or back) and marching up in echelon into line†.

Q. 2.—What will be the caution; and how will the pivot man proceed?

A.—The caution will be “—— PACES, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL”, or “—— PACES, ON THE LEFT (or RIGHT) BACKWARD WHEEL”, as the case may be: on which the pivot man will face as the company will face when the wheel is completed.

Q. 3.—Will the pivot man raise his hand when he faces; and will his rear-rank man uncover?

A.—Only if the wheel is to be *forward*‡.

C. c. Q. 4.—Who else will move on the word “WHEEL”?

A.—The covering-serjeant will place himself with his back to the 7th file from the pivot, in front or rear of that file according as the wheel is to be forward or backward: and having taken the named number of paces will halt, or, if the paces were taken to the rear, will halt and face-about. The captain will place himself on the flank on which the company is to wheel, facing inwards, and correct the pivot man's position.

c. Q. 5.—Does the coverer take his paces *straight* to the front (or rear)?

A.—No; he takes them on the circumference of a circle of which the pivot man is the centre.

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\* Sec. 62, Q. 58–62.

† Sec. 49, Q. 25–47.

‡ Sec. 8, Q. 1–3.

Q. 6.—Are the paces always measured from the 7th file from the pivot?

A.—Yes: because that file wheeling 8 paces will complete the quarter circle; wheeling 4 paces, the eighth of a circle; wheeling 2 paces, the sixteenth of a circle.

Q. 7.—The coverer and pivot man being correctly placed, what command is given?

A.—“QUICK MARCH.”

Q. 8.—By whom, and when, will the company be halted? C.

A.—The captain will give “*Halt, dress*” when the 7th file reaches the covering-serjeant.

Q. 9.—Will the captain then fall in at once?

A.—No: he will first dress the company, taking care not to move either the 7th or the pivot file; and give “*Eyes front*”.

Q. 10.—Where will the captain and coverer take post, when the former has given “*Eyes front*”? C. c.

A.—The captain on the flank from which he dressed, the coverer on the other flank of the company: as in the corresponding battalion formations.

Q. 11.—When the wheel is to be to the rear, and more than the eighth of a circle, how will the company wheel?

A.—Rear rank leading; according to the general rule.

Q. 12.—Will the caution “ON THE — BACKWARD WHEEL” be given, or will the word simply be “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”?

A.—Both those words will be given: first the caution, in order that the pivot man may face, and the coverer take his paces; then “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE.”

Q. 13.—What will be the captain’s word when the 7th file reaches the coverer? C.

A.—“*Halt, front, dress*”.

Q. 14.—Suppose the company is to be considered one of the thrown-back companies of a battalion in line changing front by echelon on fixed pivots\*, when will the instructor order it to face-about; and what will be the captain's word of command?

A.—The instructor will give the command "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE" *before* giving the caution "— PACES,— WHEEL": the captain's word, as the 7th file reaches the coverer, will be merely "*Halt, dress*", the company thus remaining rear rank in front.

- c. Q. 15.—Which will be the pivot man, and how will the coverer act, in that case?

A.—The rear-rank man of the pivot file will be the pivot man; the coverer will take his paces to the rear, and will *not* face-about when he halts.

Q. 16.—Will the pivot man raise his hand when he faces, and will his (present) rear-rank man uncover?

A.—Yes; in accordance with the general rule when a wheel is to be forward.

Q. 17.—Suppose the company were to be considered one of the thrown-back companies of an open column forming line on a rear company†: what would be done?

A.—It would be faced-about, then wheeled *back* to the coverer, and left standing rear rank in front.

- c. Q. 18.—Which would be the pivot man; and how would the covering-serjeant take his paces?

A.—The front-rank man of the pivot file would be pivot man; the coverer would take his paces to the front, and then halt and face-about.

Q. 19.—When a company is faced-about, ordered to wheel a given number of paces, and left standing rear rank in front, when does the pivot man face in the required direction?

A.—On the caution ("— PACES, &c.") given after the command "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE"; the formation, after the company has been faced-about, proceeding exactly as if it were standing front rank in front.

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\* Sec. 62, Q. 62.

† Sec. 49, Q. 35, 42.

Section 10.—*A Company wheeling on its centre.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 7.)

Q. 1.—When a company is to wheel on its centre, what will it be considered?

A.—As the (central) company of formation, or ‘base’ company, of a battalion in line changing front by echelon\*.

Q. 2.—What will be the caution; and who will move on it?

A.—“WHEEL ON THE CENTRE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT), or, — PACES TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT)”: on which the captain places himself 3 paces in front of the centre of the company, and gives the caution “*On the centre, right (or left) wheel*” or “*On the centre, — paces right (or left) wheel*”.

Q. 3.—Which will be the pivot man; and how will he act on the captain’s caution? C.

A.—The front-rank man on the inner flank of the subdivision that is to wheel forward will be the pivot; facing to the new front, and raising his disengaged hand.

Q. 4.—Where does the covering-serjeant place himself, on the word “*wheel*”? c.

A.—If the paces are not named, he marks where the outer flank of the subdivision that is to wheel forward will rest, aligning himself with the pivot man. If the number of paces is specified, he steps them from the 7th file from the centre, counting towards the flank that is to wheel forward.

Q. 5.—How does he hold his rifle; and does he raise his hand?

A.—He stands at the ‘shoulder’; raising his hand in the case of the quarter-circle wheel only.

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\* Sec. 62, Q. 47, 58.

- C. Q. 6.—What command is then given?

A.—“*Quick march*”, by the captain.

Q. 7.—May not the captain first have to give another command?

A.—Yes: if the subdivision that is to wheel back exceeds 12 files and the wheel is to be more than the eighth of a circle, he will give that subdivision “*Right-about face*”.

Q. 8.—To which flank will the men of the leading ranks touch, and to which will they look, during the wheel?

A.—They will (as usual) feel to the inner, and, with the exception of the outer man of each subdivision, look to the outer, flank.

Q. 9.—How will the outer flank man of each subdivision step, and look, during the wheel?

A.—The outward man of the subdivision that is wheeling back will step a full pace of 30 inches, the man on the outer flank of the other subdivision will regulate his pace so as to keep the company in line. They will both look inwards.

- C. Q. 10.—To which flank does the captain move during the wheel; and what word does he give when the wheel is completed?

A.—He moves to the flank that is wheeling forward; and, the wheel being completed, gives “*Halt*” or “*Halt, front*”, as the case may be.

- c. Q. 11.—What is done on the word “*Halt*” or “*Halt, front*”?

A.—The coverer and supernumerary serjeant place themselves at arm's length from the front of the company; the coverer on the flank that wheeled forward, the supernumerary on the opposite flank: facing inwards (*i. e.* towards each other), with their rifles held by the *hand of the outer arm* at the ‘recover’, and the inner *arm extended with the fist clenched*.

Q. 12.—What does the line marked by the coverer and supernumerary serjeant represent?

A.—The ‘base of formation’\*.

Q. 13.—Are points given as above described, in front of the base company, in all changes of front in line?

A.—Yes; and in all line formations. How the points *face*, will depend on what is the point of *appui*†.

Q. 14.—When, and how, does the captain dress the company? C.

A.—As soon as the base points are placed, he gives the word “*Dress*” and dresses the company up to their fists; he then gives “*Eyes front*”, and takes post in line.

Q. 15.—When does a serjeant giving a point at arm’s length drop his arm? c.

A.—As soon as the man opposite to his fist is steady.

Q. 16.—Do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant take post at the same time as the captain?

A.—No: they wait for the word “STEADY” from the instructor.

Q. 17.—When both captain and coverer move out during a formation in line, by whom will the captain’s place be kept?

A.—By the right-hand man of the rear rank.

Q. 18.—What degree of wheel is intended by the caution “RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL” given to a halted company?

A.—A quarter-circle wheel.

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\* Sec. 62, Q. 52.

† Sec. 49, Q. 1, 4, 7.

Section 11.—*A Company as in Line wheeling into column of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II., Secs. 8, 10.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a company as in line is to wheel, on fixed pivots, into column of subdivisions (or sections)?

A.—That will depend on whether the column is to be formed right or left in front: *i. e.* on whether the right subdivision (or 1st section), or the left subdivision (or 4th section), is to be at the head of the column.

Q. 2.—Suppose *right* is to be in front?

A.—The caution will be “By SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), ON THE LEFT BACKWARD WHEEL”: or, if the subdivisions (or sections) exceed 12 files, “OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), RIGHT IN FRONT”.

Q. 3.—What is meant by ‘open’ column of subdivisions (or sections)?

A.—When the rear subdivision (or each of the rear sections) is at a distance equal to its own front from the one next in front of it.

Q. 4.—On what pivots will the subdivisions (or sections) wheel back into column?

A.—On their left-hand men.

C. Q. 5.—Where does the captain place himself on the caution?

A.—One pace in front of the centre of that subdivision (or section) which will be at the head of the column; facing to the front.

c. Q. 6.—Who, besides the captain and pivot men, will move on the caution?

A.—The covering-serjeant marks where the reverse flank of the subdivision (or section) that will be at the head of the column will rest.

C. Q. 7.—What command will follow the caution, or (*if the men are faced-about*) the command “*RIGHT-ABOUT FACE*”; and how will the captain proceed?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”: on which the captain, turning to his subdivision or section, inclines to its pivot flank; giving “*Halt, dress*” (or, *Halt, front, dress*)” as it is taking the step that completes the quarter-circle wheel.

Q. 8.—By whom will the other subdivision (or sections) be halted?

A.—The captain’s word “*Halt (front), dress*” will apply to the whole.

Q. 9.—Who will command the rear subdivision, or each of the three rear sections? L.E.

A.—The lieutenant will command the rear subdivision; or, in column of sections, the 3rd section from the front. In column of sections, the ensign will command the 4th section from the front; the supernumerary serjeant the 2nd section from the front.

Q. 10.—On which flank of their subdivisions (or sections) will the respective leaders be placed; and when do they take post?

A.—On the pivot flanks. They take post, and look to their covering, on the captain’s word “*Halt (front), dress*”.

Q. 11.—The men correcting their own dressing?

A.—Yes: as always in column.

Q. 12.—When a company is formed in column of subdivisions, where is the ensign posted? E.

A.—One pace in rear of the 2nd file from the reverse flank of the rear subdivision.

Q. 13.—Where is the covering-serjeant’s place in column of subdivisions or sections: and when does he take post? c.

A.—He is placed one pace in rear of the 2nd file from the pivot flank of the front subdivision (or section); he takes post on the captain’s word “*Halt (front), dress*”.

Q. 14.—If there is not a third supernumerary with the company, who will command the 2nd section from the front?

A.—The covering-serjeant.

Q. 15.—When does the supernumerary rank correct its distance from the rear rank?

A.—During the wheel.

- C. c. Q. 16.—If the column is to be formed *left* in front, what will the caution be, and how will the captain and coverer proceed?

A.—The caution will be “BY SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), ON THE RIGHT BACKWARD WHEEL”, or “OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS) LEFT IN FRONT”, as the case may be: the captain and coverer proceeding as before explained\*.

Q. 17.—How does a company in line wheel into column of subdivisions (*or* sections) on *moveable* pivots?

A.—If the company is on the march, the command will be “BY SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL”; and when square in column, “FORWARD”: if the wheel is to be on moveable pivots from the halt, the words will be “ON THE MOVE, BY SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”.

- L. E. Q. 18.—If the wheel into column is made on moveable pivots, when do the supernumeraries take command of their respective subdivisions (*or* sections)?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”.

- C. c. Q. 19.—When, and how, do the captain and covering-serjeant move to their posts in the column: suppose the wheel is to the *right*?

A.—The captain moves at a short pace direct to his front, during the wheel of his subdivision (*or* section), so as to meet its pivot flank as the instructor gives the word “FORWARD”: his covering-serjeant moving to his post by the rear.

Q. 20.—If the wheel is to the *left*?

A.—The captain remains, and wheels into column, with the right subdivision (*or* section) of the company;

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\* A. to Q. 5, 6.

and on the word "FORWARD", doubles up to the pivot flank of the leading subdivision (or section). The coverer moves to his place by the reverse flank of the column.

Q. 21.—If a company in line, *retiring*, were ordered **C.L.E.** to wheel by subdivisions (or sections) to the right or left, would the captain and supernumeraries move as though the proper front rank were leading?

A.—They would all get to their proper places in column during the wheel; but there would be this difference:—if the wheel were to the left, the captain would mark time till the flank of the left subdivision (or 4th section) reached him; if to the right, would move to the proper left of the right subdivision (or 1st section).

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### Section 12.—*An open column of Subdivisions (or Sections) wheeling into Line.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 9, 10.)

Q. 1.—When a company, standing in open column **C.L.E.** of subdivisions (or sections), receives the caution c. "LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL INTO LINE", who, besides the pivot files of subdivisions (or sections), will move?

A.—Each subdivision (or section) leader, and the covering-serjeant.

Q. 2.—How do the commanders of subdivisions (or sections) move?

A.—The captain places himself one pace in front of the 2nd file from the pivot flank of the rear subdivision (or section); the other leaders fall back into the supernumerary rank.

Q. 3.—The covering-serjeant?

c.

A.—Marks where the wheeling flank of the front subdivision (or section) of the column will rest.

Q. 4.—On the word "QUICK MARCH", how does the captain proceed? **C.**

A.—Turning towards the men, he inclines to the pivot man; and 2 paces before the subdivisions (or sections) have completed the wheel, gives "*Halt, dress*", and dresses the company.

Q. 5.—How do the subdivisions (or sections) take up their dressing?

A.—The whole feel in to the pivot man of the subdivision (or section) that was the rear one of the column.

Q. 6.—When do the pivot men drop their hands?

A.—The pivot man of the company keeps his hand raised till "*Eyes front*" is given; the remaining pivots drop the hand on the word "*dress*".

L. E. c. Q. 7.—When will the supernumeraries get to their places, and the covering-serjeant take post, in line?

A.—The supernumeraries move to their places during the wheel: the coverer takes post when the captain does so.

C. c. Q. 8.—If an open column of subdivisions (or sections), say right in front, *on the march* is required to wheel into line, what command is given; and how do the captain and coverer get to their places?

A.—The command will be "*LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE*", and when in line "*FORWARD*". The captain moves straight on to his front at a short pace during the wheel, so as to meet the right of the subdivision (or section) he was leading and to be in his place on the right of the company when "*FORWARD*" is given: the coverer at the same time moves to his place, by the rear.

Q. 9.—If the column is *left* in front when ordered to wheel into line, how do the captain and coverer move?

A.—The captain turns to the right-about on the command, and moves straight across to the right of the company while the subdivisions (or sections) are wheeling into line. The coverer, at the same time, moves round the reverse flank to his place in line.

Q. 10.—How will the other subdivision leader, or L. E each of the other section leaders, act?

A.—Whether right or left is in front, he falls back on the command; and moves, during the wheel, to his place in the supernumerary rank.

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### Section 13.—*Marching past in Slow and Quick time.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 13.)

Q. 1.—What is the company considered, and how is it placed, when it is to march past?

A.—The company will stand as in open column right in front; with its left resting on the centre of one of the long sides of an oblong (about 80 paces long by 30 deep) marked by 4 points—either camp-colours or men.

Q. 2.—What other point will there be; and, if the points are men, how will they face?

A.—A fifth point, termed 'the saluting point', is placed 4 paces outside the centre of the side of the oblong that is farthest from the company and is called 'the saluting base'. If the points are men, the men marking the angles face in the same direction as the company in its original position; the man marking the saluting point faces towards the flank of the company.

Q. 3.—What does the saluting point represent?

A.—The place occupied by the reviewing officer when a battalion is marching past\*.

Q. 4.—By what command will the company be put in motion?

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\* Sec. 64, Q. 11.

A.—The instructor, having directed the men—unless armed with the short rifle—to “SLOPE ARMS”, will give “MARCH PAST IN SLOW TIME. SLOW MARCH”.

- C. Q. 5.—What command is given by the captain, as he reaches the 1st point?

A.—“*Left wheel*”; and, when the company has wheeled square, “*Forward*”.

Q. 6.—When does he give the command for the company to make its 2nd wheel; and, having given it, how does he proceed?

A.—He gives the word “*Left wheel*” at wheeling distance from, so as to wheel up to, the 2nd point; changes his flank by moving straight to his front at a short pace during the wheel, placing himself on the right of the company as he gives the word “*Forward, by the right*”; and leads steadily on the 3rd point.

Q. 7.—To what position do the men bring their rifles, on the word “*Forward*”?

A.—To the ‘shoulder’.

- C. Q. 8.—What is next done by the captain?

A.—When he arrives within 30 paces of the saluting point, he gives “*Rear rank take open order*”; at the same time recovering his sword and moving out to his place at open order in line.

- L. E. Q. 9.—How do the supernumeraries, coverer, and rear-rank men proceed, on the word ‘*open order*’?

A.—The lieutenant and ensign recover their swords, and move out to their places at open order in line; the supernumerary rank marks time 3 paces; the coverer moves up into the place vacated by the captain; the rear rank marks time one pace.

- C.L.E. Q. 10.—In what time do the officers move out to the front?

A.—In double time; bringing their swords to the ‘*port*’, and taking up the slow time, as they get to *their places*.

Q. 11.—When do the officers commence the salute? **C.L.E.**

A.—When they arrive within 10 paces of the saluting point; the lieutenant and ensign taking the time from the captain who will, 2 paces previously, have given a preparatory signal by a slight turn of the left hand.

Q. 12.—What time is occupied in performing the salute, and with which foot is it commenced?

A.—The salute is commenced with the left foot, and completed in 6 paces.

Q. 13.—Describe the salute, as divided for drill practice?

A.—At the 1st pace, the right arm is extended to the right; at the 2nd, the sword is brought by a circular motion to the 'recover'; at the 3rd, the motion is continued to the right shoulder; at the 4th, the sword is lowered to the right front. At the 5th pace, the left arm is raised; at the 6th, the left hand—knuckles uppermost and fingers extended—is carried to the peak of the shako. In marching past, these motions should be combined into one easy continuous movement. The head is slightly turned to the saluting point while passing it.

Q. 14.—How long do the officers continue at the salute?

A.—Six paces after passing the saluting point, as the left foot comes to the ground, they bring the sword to the 'recover', and at the next pace to the 'port'.

Q. 15.—What is the next command given by the captain? **C.**

A.—When the company is 20 paces past the saluting point, he gives "*Rear rank take close order*"; on which the officers, coverer, and rear and supernumerary ranks resume their original positions.

Q. 16.—How do the officers, &c., resume their **C.L.E.** places?

A.—The officers recover swords; the captain will then *turn to the right*, the subalterns to the left, the *ensign moving in double time*: each officer, as he gets

to his place, will carry his sword. The rear and supernumerary ranks regain their distance by stepping out.

- C. Q. 17.—When will the company perform its 3rd wheel?

A.—The captain, as his arm touches the 3rd point, gives "*Left wheel*"; and when the company has wheeled square, "*Forward, by the left*".

- c. Q. 18.—When, and how, will the captain and coverer resume their posts on the pivot flank of the company?

A.—During the 3rd wheel; passing, as usual, by the rear.

- Q. 19.—How long do the men remain at the 'shoulder'?

A.—They come to the 'slope' (*Riflemen*, to the 'trail') on the word "*Forward, by the left*" on the completion of the 3rd wheel.

- C. Q. 20.—What command will the captain give, as he arrives at the 4th point?

A.—"*Left wheel*": and, when square, "*Forward*".

- Q. 21.—If the company is to march past in *quick* time, will it necessarily be halted?

A.—No; it will generally get the word "**BREAK INTO QUICK TIME:—QUICK**" when it has passed the saluting point.

- C.L.E. Q. 22.—What difference is there between marching past in slow and in quick time?

A.—In quick time, the ranks are not opened; nor do the officers move out or salute.

- Q. 23.—Are flanks changed as in marching past in slow time?

A.—Yes.

- Q. 24.—What rule is there regarding the rear and supernumerary ranks?

A.—On the word "*Forward, by the right*" on entering the saluting alignment, they lock up; stepping out three and six paces respectively.

Q. 25.—How, and when, will they regain their distances?

A.—By stepping short on the word "*Forward*, by the *left*" after the 3rd wheel.

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Section 14.—*A Company as in Line advancing from a flank in open column of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II., Sec. 12.)

Q. 1.—When a halted company is required to diminish its front (say to *sections*) by advancing in open column from a flank (say the *right*), what caution and command will be given?

A.—The caution "RIGHT SECTION TO THE FRONT. REMAINING SECTIONS: ON THE MOVE, RIGHT WHEEL", followed by the command "QUICK MARCH".

Q. 2.—Who will move on the caution?

C. c.

A.—The captain places himself one pace in front of the right-hand man of No. 2 section; the covering-serjeant, one pace in rear of the 2nd file from the left of No. 1 section.

Q. 3.—On the word "MARCH", how is No. 1 section led to the front by the captain?

A.—At a short pace of 21 inches.

Q. 4.—The remaining sections having wheeled square, what words of command will be given?

A.—"FORWARD" by the instructor; and "*Left wheel*" to the 2nd section by its leader.

Q. 5.—How long does the leading section continue to step short?

A.—Till the captain's word "*Forward*", given as the following section, having completed its 2nd wheel, receives that word from its leader.

Q. 6.—How will the movement proceed?

L. E.

A.—The leaders of the 3rd and 4th sections, on reaching the spot where the 2nd section made its 2nd

wheel, give "*Left wheel*" and, when square, "*Forward*".

Q. 7.—When do the leaders of the three rear sections get to their places in column?

A.—During the 1st wheel.

Q. 8.—Can this movement be done by a company *on the march*?

A.—Yes.

Q. 9.—What would the instructor's word of command be?

A.—"*RIGHT (or LEFT) SECTION TO THE FRONT: REMAINING SECTIONS, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL.—FORWARD*".

### Section 15.—*The Echellon march of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II., Sec. 14.)

Q. 1.—When a company on the march is required to take ground to a flank in echellon of subdivisions (*or* sections), what command does it receive?

A.—"*BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL.—FORWARD*": the word "*FORWARD*" being given when the eighth of a circle is completed.

Q. 2.—By which flank will each subdivision (*or* section) march, while in echellon?

A.—By that on which it wheeled into echellon.

C. c. Q. 3.—In taking ground, then, to the reverse flank, do the captain and covering-serjeant change to that flank?

A.—No; whether the company is wheeled into echellon from line or column, the captain and coverer will retain their original places.

L. Q. 4.—Will the lieutenant, also, retain his place?

A.—He will if the company is wheeled into echellon from *line*; but if the company is as in column, and the

S. 15.] ECHELLON OF SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS). 43

wheel is made to the reverse flank, he will move up on that flank of the leading subdivision (*or* section).

Q. 5.—Who, in that case, will lead the other subdivision (*or* each of the remaining sections)?

A.—Its pivot man.

Q. 6.—When a company is wheeled from *line* into echelon of subdivisions (*or* sections) to the left, since all the officers retain their places, by whom are the subdivisions (*or* sections) led?

A.—By their respective pivot men.

Q. 7.—In an echelon of sections, how does each section leader in rear take his distance?

A.—From the pivot flank of the section next in his front.

Q. 8.—Preserving the distance of that section or of his own?

A.—Of that section.

Q. 9.—To what must the attention of section leaders be also directed?

A.—To keeping their dressing in a line parallel to their original position.

Q. 10.—Suppose a *halted* company is required to wheel into echelon of subdivisions (*or* sections), what caution and commands will it receive?

A.—The caution "TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) IN ECHELLON.—ON THE MOVE, BY SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS) RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL", followed by the command "QUICK MARCH", and when the eighth of a circle has been wheeled, "FORWARD".

Q. 11.—Will the formation, then, always be on moveable pivots?

A.—Invariably: only an echelon of *companies* may ever be formed on fixed pivots.

Q. 12.—How do the captain and supernumeraries C.L.E. act?

A.—As when the echelon is formed by a company on the march.

Q. 13.—How will the original direction be resumed?

A.—On the command “RE-FORM COMPANY”, the subdivisions (or sections) wheel back, on the pivot flanks, into line and mark time till the following word “FORWARD”.

Q. 14.—Will the subdivisions (or sections) necessarily be wheeled back on the pivot flanks?

A.—On even ground, where they are not broken, they may be wheeled *up* into line on the reverse flanks: the command being, “BY SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), LEFT (*or* RIGHT) WHEEL.—FORWARD”.

### Section 16.—*Marching on an alignment in open column of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II., Secs. 11, 15.)

Q. 1.—What is an alignment?

A.—The imaginary straight line lying between any two points, on which a line may be formed, or the pivot flank of a column dressed.

C. Q. 2.—When an open column of subdivisions (or sections) receives the caution to advance, what is done by the captain?

A.—He fixes on some intermediate point between himself and a distant point taken in prolongation of the pivot flank of the column.

C.L.E. Q. 3.—When marching in column, what is the duty of subdivision (or section) leaders?

A.—The leader of the front subdivision (or section) must march steadily on his marching points: the leader of the rear subdivision (or of each of the rear sections) must preserve his covering on, and distance from, the leader next in front of him.

Q. 4.—How does an open column of subdivisions (or sections) *change direction* to the right or left?

A.—By the subdivisions (or sections) wheeling, in succession, at the same spot.

Q. 5.—What caution is given, and whom will it affect? C.

A.—“CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT)”: on which the captain gives his subdivision (or section) “*Right wheel*” or “*Left wheel*”, as the case may be.

Q. 6.—From whom will the leading subdivision (or section), as its front becomes perpendicular to the intended direction of the column, get the word “*Forward*”?

A.—From the instructor.

Q. 7.—When, and by whose command, will the other subdivision (or each of the other sections) commence wheeling into, and move off in, the new direction? L.E.

A.—It will get “*Right (or left) wheel*” when it arrives at the point where the leading one wheeled, and “*Forward*” when its front is perpendicular to the new direction, from its leader.

Q. 8.—In this movement, do subdivision (or section) leaders change their flanks? C.L.E.

A.—No: for the pivot flank of the column will remain unchanged.

Section 17.—*A Company in open column of Subdivisions (or Sections) forming to the reverse flank.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 16.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a company moving in open column of subdivisions (or sections) is to form line to the reverse flank; and to whom will it apply? C.L.E.

A.—The caution “*RIGHT (or LEFT) FORM COMPANY*”,

according as right or left is in front; which will apply to each subdivision (or section) leader.

Q. 2.—Suppose the column is *right* in front, how do they act?

A.—They change their flanks: the captain, as he changes, giving "*Leading subdivision (or section), right wheel: double*"; the leader of the other subdivision (or of each of the other sections) giving "*By the right*" as he places himself on that flank.

Q. 3.—What further commands will the captain give?

A.—When his subdivision (or section) has wheeled the quarter circle, he gives "*Forward*"; and when it has advanced 3 paces, "*Halt, dress up*".

Q. 4.—What is then done?

- c. A.—The coverer runs out to give a base point opposite to where the left (or outer) flank of the company will rest, the supernumerary serjeant gives a base point on the right (or inner) flank, of the company; both facing to the right.

Q. 5.—Why do the base points face to the right; and how do they stand while giving their points?

A.—They face to the right because the company is considered the leading company of a battalion column of subdivisions (or sections), right in front, forming line to the reverse flank, in which case the point of *appui* is on the right: they stand according to the general rule for giving points in line formations\*.

- L. E. Q. 6.—By whose command will the other subdivision (or each of the other sections) form up into line?

A.—By command of its leader; who, on reaching the outer flank of the subdivision (or section) which preceded him, falls to the rear and gives "*Right wheel: double. Forward. Halt, dress up,*" the word "*Forward*" being given when the quarter-circle wheel is completed, the word "*Halt*" when the front rank becomes aligned with the rear rank of the line.

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\* Sec. 10, Q. 11-13, 15.

Q. 7.—When do the captain and base points take C. post in line?

A.—The captain, when he has dressed the whole company and given "*Eyes front*"; the base points, on the word "*STEADY*" from the instructor.

Q. 8.—How is line formed to the *left*, by a column C.L.E. of subdivisions (or sections) marching *left* in front?

A.—On the same principle as to the right when right is in front: subdivision (or section) leaders changing flanks on the caution, and giving "*Left wheel: double, &c.*", and the captain dressing the company from the left.

Q. 9.—On which flank of the company will the coverer and supernumerary serjeant respectively give a base point; and how will they face? c.

A.—The coverer gives his point opposite to the right, the supernumerary serjeant opposite to the left of the company; both facing to the left.

Q. 10.—The effect of the command "*RIGHT (or LEFT) FORM COMPANY*" being to form line at a right angle to the direction of the column, what is done when it is required to form at any other angle?

A.—The column is first ordered to change direction, and the word "*RIGHT (or LEFT) FORM COMPANY*" is given when the leading subdivision (or section) is at right angles to the intended alignment.

Q. 11.—By whose command, and when, will the subdivision (or each of the sections) in rear be ordered to change direction? L. E.

A.—By command of its leader, on reaching the spot where the first changed direction.

Section 18.—*File-marching, and the formation of Fours.*

(F. E., pp. 40, 49, 50, 97.)

Q. 1.—By what command are men brought into file; and will the company be as in line or as in column when the command is given?

A.—“To THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) FACE”, or, on the march, “To THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) TURN”: the company will be as in column.

Q. 2.—Do companies in battalion take ground to a flank in files?

A.—Only when the ground does not admit of the formation of fours.

Q. 3.—What faults is the soldier apt to commit, in file-marching?

A.—Stepping short, looking down, leaning back, and losing distance.

Q. 4.—In order that distance may not be lost, how must each (except the leading) man of each rank step?

A.—He must place his foot on the ground in advance of the spot from which the preceding man has taken up his foot.

Q. 5.—To what, besides distance, should attention be given?

A.—Each man should cover so accurately as only to see the head of the man next in his front.

Q. 6.—Is the double march used in file-marching?

A.—Never.

Q. 7.—What rule is to be observed in giving the word to turn from line into file, and from file into line?

A.—The men will always be ordered to “TURN” to the right as the left foot, and to the left as the right foot, is coming to the ground.

Q. 8.—Suppose the word “TURN” is not given as the proper foot is coming to the ground?

A.—The men will move on one pace more, and then turn.

Q. 9.—How do men wheel, while marching in file?

A.—The leading man of each rank moves round the quarter of the circumference of a circle about the size of a cart-wheel; the other men following on his footsteps in succession.

Q. 10.—To what points should attention be directed during the wheel?

A.—To preserving the cadence, and to the outer rank stepping rather longer (particularly with the outer foot) as they wheel.

Q. 11.—Suppose the company is directed to "HALT" or "MARK TIME" when only part of the files have wheeled in the named direction?

A.—The word "REAR FILES COVER" is given, and the files that have not wheeled cover off in rear by the side step.

Q. 12.—In what case will the rear files *not* be ordered to cover?

A.—If the word "FRONT" is to follow "HALT"; because, on the following word "DRESS", the men will as a matter of course get into their places.

Q. 13.—In forming four-deep from the halt, what is the rule with respect to right and left files?

A.—The left files invariably form upon the right.

Q. 14.—Suppose the file on the left of the company is an odd number?

A.—That file will then act as a *left* file; and the file on its right, although an even number, as a *right* file.

Q. 15.—Why?

A.—In order that the four on the left of the company may be complete.

Q. 16.—How is four-deep formed to the front?

A.—By the command "FORM FOURS: DEEP". On the word "FOURS", the rear rank takes a pace of

18 inches to the rear. On the word "DEEP", the left files of both ranks take a pace of 24 inches to the rear with the left foot, and a side-step of 24 inches to the right with the right foot; thus placing themselves in rear of the right files.

Q. 17.—How is four-deep formed to the *right*?

A.—By the command "FORM FOURS: RIGHT." On the word "FOURS", the rear rank steps back as before, and on the word "RIGHT" the whole face to the right. The left files then take a side-step to their right with the right foot, and a pace to the new front with the left: thus placing themselves on the right of the right files.

Q. 18.—Are fours formed to the *left* on precisely the same principle?

A.—No; there is this difference:—after the rear rank has stepped back, and the whole have faced to the left, the left files step *back* to the left of the right files, by taking a side-step to the left and then a pace backward with the right foot.

Q. 19.—How is four-deep formed to the *rear*?

A.—By the command "FORM FOURS: ABOUT". On the word "FOURS", the rear rank steps back; and on the word "ABOUT", the whole face to the right-about. The left files then take a pace to their present front with the right foot, and a side-pace to their present left with the left foot; thus placing themselves in the proper rear of the right files.

Q. 20.—In what time are those paces taken by the left files?

A.—In slow time.

Q. 21.—If there is an odd file, how will the rear-rank man of that file be aligned when the fours are formed?

A.—With the 4th rank.

Q. 22.—By what command, and how, does a halted company re-form two-deep from four-deep?

A.—By the command "FRONT"; on which word—

the men, if fours have been formed to a flank or to the rear, having faced to their front—the left files move up into their proper intervals in line: the rear rank then closes to its proper distance.

Q. 23.—In how many paces do the left files get into their places?

A.—In two paces, one to the left, one to the front.

Q. 24.—How does a company advancing or retiring form four-deep to its *present front*?

A.—On the word "FOURS", the rank in rear steps short one pace, and on the word "DEEP" the right files mark time 2 paces while the left files get into their places: on the 3rd pace, the whole move steadily on.

Q. 25.—When "FORM TWO-DEEP" is given?

A.—The right files mark time 2 paces, those of the rank in rear gaining 18 inches to the front, while the left files get into their places.

Q. 26.—How is four-deep formed to a *flank*, when a company is advancing or retiring?

A.—On the word "FOURS" the rank in rear steps short one pace. On the word "RIGHT (*or* LEFT)", the men turn to the named flank, and the right files mark time 2 paces while the left move to their places in fours; on the 3rd pace, the whole move on steadily in the new direction.

Q. 27.—When "FRONT (*or* REAR) TURN" is given?

A.—The whole turn to the front or rear as the case may be; the right files then mark time 2 paces, those of the rank in rear gaining 18 inches to the front, for the left to get into their places.

Q. 28.—How does a company moving in fours to a flank, form files?

A.—On the command "FORM TWO-DEEP" the left files move into their places in file, the right files marking time 2 paces; the rear rank then closes on the *front rank*.

Q. 29.—When “FORM FOUR: DEEP” is given to a company marching in files, what is done?

A.—On the word “FOUR”, the rear rank inclines from the front rank by a lengthened diagonal step; on the word “DEEP”, the left files move to their places in fours, the right files marking time 2 paces.

Q. 30.—Should men ever be ordered to form “FOURS ABOUT” on the march?

A.—No.

Q. 31.—Suppose men are ordered to form fours while marking time, how does the rank in rear move on the word “FOURS”?

A.—It steps back a pace of 18 inches.

Q. 32.—How does a company formed in fours to the front or rear, *close* on a flank or the centre?

A.—If the company is at the halt, the four men on the named flank (or in the centre) stand fast: the remainder close by the side-step. If on the march, the men on whom the closing is to be made shorten their pace, the remainder closing on them by the diagonal march; and on the word “FORWARD”, the company moves steadily on.

Q. 33.—On the word “FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT, or CENTRE), RE-FORM TWO DEEP” [“QUICK MARCH”]?

A.—The file from which the company is to open out stands fast, or, if the company is advancing, shortens its pace: the remainder open out by the side-step, or, on the march, incline outwards. The left files move up into their places, in succession, as the intervals are opened, the rear-rank men at the same time regaining their proper distances: on the word “FORWARD” (if on the march), the whole move steadily forward.

C.L.E. Q. 34.—How do the officers act, when a company is closed and opened out as above described?

A.—They simply close, and open out, with the company.

C. c. Q. 35.—When a company is taking ground in files

or fours to the pivot flank, where do the captain and covering-serjeant march ?

A.—The captain, next to the front-rank man of the leading file, or the outer front-rank man of the leading four; the coverer, in front of the leading front-rank man.

Q. 36. Where do the supernumerary officers march ? L E.

A.—The lieutenant next to the rear-rank man of the 2nd file, or the outer rear-rank man of the 2nd four, from the rear of the company; the ensign retains his position in rear of the centre.

Q. 37.—In taking ground to the reverse flank, how C.L.E. are the officers placed ?

A.—Unless the command “OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS” is given, the captain retains his place; and the lieutenant moves up next to the front-rank man of the leading file, or the outer front-rank man of the leading four, to lead. The ensign makes no change.

Q. 38.—What is done by the supernumerary rank when fours are formed ?

A.—On the word “FOURS,” it steps back a short pace.

## Section 19.—*Formations from Files or Fours.*

(F. E., pp. 42, 49, 94.)

Q. 1.—Suppose a company as in *line*, marching to the front, is required to practise breaking into fours and re-forming on the leading file: what command will it first receive ?

A.—“FORM FOURS, LEFT: RIGHT WHEEL”, or “FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL”\*.

Q. 2.—When a company as in *line* breaks into fours C. L. from the *left*, how do the officers move ?

A.—The captain moves by the shortest line to his

\* Sec. 33, Q. 6.

place with the leading four ; the lieutenant making, as usual, a corresponding change in rear.

C. L. Q. 3.—On the command “FRONT FORM COMPANY”

c. how will the formation proceed, and the captain, lieutenant, and coverer move : suppose *left* leading ?

A.—The outer front-rank man of the leading four marks time : the remainder turn to the right, form two-deep, and wheel to the left ; marking time, when square, till “FORWARD” or “HALT” is given. The captain moves across to meet the wheeling flank ; the lieutenant and coverer also moving to their places in line during the formation.

C. Q. 4.—What difference is there when the formation is to be “IN DOUBLE TIME” ?

A.—In that case, the leading file moves on steadily in quick time ; the remainder make a half turn outwards, double up into their places, then take up the quick time. The captain moves diagonally across the front.

Q. 5.—When a company as in *column*, on the march, is required to front form as above described, how will it first break into fours ?

A.—It will be ordered either to take ground by fours to a flank, or to break into fours from its reverse flank\*.

Q. 6.—Will the command necessarily be to front form *company* ?

A.—If the company is taking ground by fours to a flank, it will get “FRONT FORM COMPANY” ; but if it has broken into fours from the reverse flank, it may be ordered to form either company, subdivisions, or sections\*.

Q. 7.—Why the distinction ?

A.—Because, in battalion, an open column taking ground to a flank can only front form *companies* (thereby forming line at a right angle to its present

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\* Sec. 23, Q. 11, 12, 15.

front) : but a column that has broken into fours from the reverse flank, and is consequently still moving to the proper front or rear, may increase its front to either sections, subdivisions, or company.

Q. 8.—If the command is “**FRONT FORM SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS)**”, how does the formation proceed?

A.—The leading file of each subdivision marks time; the remainder turn outwards, form two-deep, and wheel inwards as already explained.

Q. 9.—How do the captain and coverer move?

C. c.

A.—The captain moves across at right angles to the original direction, to meet the wheeling flank of the leading subdivision (or section) at the completion of its wheel; the coverer, passing at the same time by the rear to his post in column.

Q. 10.—When does the rear-rank man of the leading file get into his place?

A.—During the wheel; he then marks time.

Q. 11.—How do the supernumeraries act in the formation of company to the front? L. E.

A.—The lieutenant moves to his place during the formation; the supernumerary rank form with the company, correcting their distances, if necessary, when clear.

Q. 12.—If subdivisions (or sections) are formed, when do their respective leaders take post?

A.—On the word “**HALT**” or “**FORWARD**”.

Q. 13.—In what case is company formed to the rear?

A.—When a company as in line has retired from either flank by fours, and is required to re-form line continuing the retreat\*.

Q. 14.—How does a company marching in fours, suppose *right* leading, form to the reverse flank?

A.—On the command “**ON THE LEADING FILE,**

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\* Sec. 34, Q. 1, 7.

**RIGHT FORM COMPANY**": the whole form files, the rear-rank man of the leading file turns to his right, takes 2 paces to the new front, and halts; and the remainder of the rear rank form, in succession, on his left. The front-rank men get into their places by wheeling round their respective rear-rank men, and forming, successively, in front of them.

Q. 15.—To which flank do the men look, as they come up into line?

A.—To the flank whence the captain is dressing.

C. c. Q. 16.—How do the captain and covering-serjeant act in this formation?

A.—The captain dresses the front-rank men, one by one, as they come up in line: the coverer marks the outer flank of the company, facing inwards\*.

Q. 17.—What other point is given?

A.—The supernumerary serjeant gives a point on the inner flank of the company\*; facing in the same direction as the coverer.

Q. 18.—In what case might this movement be required?

A.—If a column, having broken into fours from the reverse flank, were required to form line to that flank without *wheeling*†.

Q. 19.—Will the directions given above for a single company be applicable, in that instance, to each company of the battalion?

A.—Yes: with this exception, that the *supernumerary* serjeant of no company, except the leading one, will give a base point.

C. c. Q. 20.—When will the captain and base points take post?

A.—The captain, when he has dressed the company and given "*Eyes front*"; the points, on the instructor's word "**STEADY**".

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\* Sec. 10, Q. 11—13.

† Sec. 50, Q. 14.

Q. 21.—How does a company marching, say, in *fours*, right leading, form to the *right-about*?

A.—On the command "ON THE LEADING FILE, RIGHT-ABOUT FORM COMPANY", the whole form files; the rear-rank man of the leading file wheels to the right-about, then takes 2 paces to his new front, and halts. The remainder march on in file, wheeling to the right on the spot where the leading file wheeled, and forming to the right by successive files as before described.

Q. 22.—If a company as in *line*, having been ordered to retire by fours from the right or left, is required to form to the right- (or left-) about, how do the captain, covering-serjeant, and supernumerary serjeant, act? C. c.

A.—As in the formation of company to the reverse flank.

Q. 23.—How is a company marching in fours, *left* leading, formed to the *left* or *left-about*?

A.—On the same principle that it forms to the right or right-about, when right is leading.

Q. 24.—How do the supernumerary rank proceed when company is formed to the reverse flank, or to the right- (or left-) about? L. E.

A.—Precisely as when company is formed to the front.

Q. 25.—How will the above formations proceed if from *files*?

A.—As explained for a company marching in fours: omitting, of course, the directions for forming two-deep.

Q. 26.—When, in battalion, may companies marching in fours have to form to the *right-about* or *left about*?

A.—When a battalion in line has been ordered to retire by fours from the right or left of companies and is required to re-form line to the proper front\*.

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\* Sec. 34, Q. 3.

## Section 20.—*Countermarching by Ranks.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 23.)

- C. Q. 1.—When a company is to countermarch by ranks, what will it be considered ?  
A.—As in column.
- Q. 2.—What caution will be given; and who will move ?  
A.—“ COUNTERMARCH BY RANKS ”; on which the covering-serjeant will step up and cover the captain.
- Q. 3.—What command will follow ?  
A.—“ RIGHT AND LEFT FACE ”; on which, whether right or left is in front, the front rank will face to the right, the rear rank to the left.
- C. c. Q. 4.—How do the captain and covering-serjeant move, on the word “ FACE ” ?  
A.—The coverer faces to the right-about; the captain, having taken one pace outwards and faced inwards, takes one long side-pace in the direction in which the coverer is facing.
- L. E. Q. 5.—The lieutenant, and supernumerary rank ?  
A.—The lieutenant moves up and places himself one pace from the reverse flank of the front rank, facing inwards: the supernumerary rank, at the same time, faces towards the reverse flank of the company.
- Q. 6.—On the command “ QUICK MARCH,” how do the supernumerary rank, with the exception of the lieutenant, move ?  
A.—They countermarch round the flank to which they faced; marking time as they get to their respective places.
- Q. 7.—How does each rank of the company wheel ?  
A.—Close round to its right.
- C. Q. 8.—By whom and when will the company be halted ?

A.—The captain will give "*Halt, front, dress*", when the front-rank pivot man reaches the coverer.

Q. 9.—When will the lieutenant and coverer take L. c. post?

A.—On the command "*Halt, front, dress*".

Q. 10.—How should the men countermarch so as not to lose distance?

A.—They must move up to the lieutenant as they wheel at the reverse flank: and, must while wheeling, lengthen their pace with the outward foot.

Q. 11.—Is the pivot flank of a column changed by the companies countermarching?

A.—Yes.

Q. 12.—If a company is required to countermarch and *continue the march*, how will it move?

A.—In files or fours.

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### Section 21.—*Diminishing and Increasing front from the Halt.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 24, 26, 27, 29.)

Q. 1.—What will the company be considered, when required to diminish or increase its front by the doubling of subdivisions or sections?

A.—Invariably as in open column\*.

Q. 2.—Whether front is to be diminished or increased, which subdivision (or sections) of the company will move?

A.—The *pivot* subdivision, or sections.

Q. 3.—What caution is given when a halted company is to diminish its front by forming sub-divisions; and who will move? L.

A.—"*FORM SUBDIVISIONS*": on which the lieutenant falls back to mark the pivot flank of the sub-division that will be the rear one of the column.

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\* Sec. 47, Q. 33.

Q. 4.—What command will follow?

A.—If right is in front, "**LEFT SUBDIVISION, RIGHT-ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS FACE**": if left is in front, "**RIGHT SUBDIVISION, LEFT-ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS FACE**".

C. c. Q. 5.—Suppose *right* in front:—who, besides the men of the left subdivision, move on the word "**FACE**"?

A.—The captain faces to the right; the coverer takes a side-step of 24 inches outwards, and faces inwards; and the rear-rank man of the left file of the right subdivision falls back, and covers the *third* file from the left of his subdivision.

Q. 6.—Why does not the man who uncovers place himself, as usual, in rear of the file next him?

A.—Because there would not then be room for the flank of the left subdivision to pass.

Q. 7.—When does he resume his place?

A.—As soon as the left subdivision has passed him.

C. c. Q. 8.—When do the captain and coverer move to their posts in column?

A.—On the command "**QUICK MARCH**".

L. Q. 9.—From whom, and when, will the left subdivision get "*Halt, front, dress*"?

A.—From the lieutenant, when its flank reaches him.

E. Q. 10.—How does the ensign get to his place in column?

A.—He marches off, and fronts, with the retiring subdivision.

C. Q. 11.—Suppose the captain is directed to give the word "*Left (or right) subdivision, right- (or left-) about three-quarters face*", how will he face before giving it?

A.—Inwards.

L. E. Q. 12.—How are sections formed from a halted column of subdivisions?

A.—On the same principle that subdivisions are formed from a halted company. The lieutenant moves

in the same manner as the captain, the ensign as the lieutenant, in that formation; the supernumary serjeant placing himself, on the caution "FORM SECTIONS," where the pivot flank of his section will rest in column.

Q. 13.—Who will give the word "*Halt, front, dress*" to the pivot section of each subdivision?

A.—Its own leader.

Q. 14.—When a halted column of subdivisions L. c. receives the caution "FORM COMPANY", how will the covering-serjeant and the lieutenant move?

A.—The coverer marks the pivot flank of the company: the lieutenant falls back into the supernumerary rank.

Q. 15.—What command will follow?

A.—"LEFT SUBDIVISION, LEFT HALF FACE", or "RIGHT SUBDIVISION, RIGHT HALF FACE"; according as right or left is in front.

Q. 16.—On the word "FACE", what is done? C.

A.—The captain faces inwards, and the rear-rank man of the pivot file of the front subdivision uncovers, as when subdivisions are formed from company.

Q. 17.—On the command "QUICK MARCH"?

A.—The rear subdivision steps off; the captain moving across to the coverer. As its front rank comes up in line with the rear rank of the other subdivision, the captain gives "*Halt, front, dress*", and falls in.

Q. 18.—When will the covering-serjeant, and the rear-rank man who uncovered, take their proper places? c.

A.—On the captain's word "*Halt, front, dress*."

Q. 19.—How are subdivisions formed from sections? L. c.

A.—On the same principle that company is formed from subdivisions; the covering-serjeant and lieutenant proceeding, on the caution, to mark where the pivot flank of the front and rear subdivisions respectively will rest.

- E. Q. 20.—When do the leaders of the 2nd and 4th sections from the front take their places in the supernumerary rank?

A.—On the caution “FORM SUBDIVISIONS”.

- C. Q. 21.—On the word “LEFT (*or* RIGHT) SECTIONS, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) HALF FACE” who, besides the men of the named sections, will move?

A.—The captain faces inwards; and the rear-rank man of the file on the inner flank of the other two sections uncovers as above explained.

- C. L. Q. 22.—Will the captain give the word “*Halt, front, dress,*” to *both* the pivot sections when they have moved up to the rear ranks of the other sections?

A.—No; that word is given by the captain to the front, and by the lieutenant to the rear, pivot section.

Q. 23.—When do the men who uncovered take their proper places?

A.—When their respective subdivisions get the word “*dress*”.

- L. E. Q. 24.—May company be formed at once from sections?  
c.

A.—Yes; the caution being “FORM COMPANY”, on which the leader of each of the three rear sections falls into the supernumerary rank, and the coverer marks the pivot flank of the company: followed by the commands “REAR SECTIONS, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) HALF FACE. QUICK MARCH”.

- C. Q. 25.—How does the captain proceed?

A.—He faces inwards on the word “FACE”; moves across to the coverer on the word “MARCH”; and halts the three rear sections in succession as they come up in line.

Q. 26.—Does the rear-rank man of the pivot file of the front section uncover?

A.—Yes; on the word “FACE”.

Q. 27.—When does the rear-rank man of the outer file of the 2nd and 3rd sections uncover?

A.—As *his* own section is halted.

Section 22.—*Diminishing and Increasing front on the March.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 25, 26, 28, 29.)

Q. 1.—In diminishing front on the march, does the rule that the *pivot* subdivision (or sections) shall move in rear, hold good?

A.—In advancing, but not in retiring.

Q. 2.—When a company marching to the front receives the caution "FORM SUBDIVISIONS", what is done by the captain? C.

A.—He gives the pivot subdivision "*Mark time*"; and the instant its reverse flank is clear of the other subdivision, "*Right (or left) half turn*".

Q. 3.—Does the pivot subdivision get the word "*Forward*"?

A.—No; it moves forward when it gets "*Right (or left) half turn*"; this case forming an exception to the rule that men ordered to mark time will not advance till "*FORWARD*" is given.

Q. 4.—How does the lieutenant move? L.

A.—He moves across, during the movement, to meet the pivot flank of the rear subdivision.

Q. 5.—From whom will that subdivision get the word "*Front turn*"?

A.—From the lieutenant, when its pivot flank reaches him.

Q. 6.—When do the captain and coverer move to their places in column? C. c.

A.—While the pivot subdivision is moving in rear of the other.

Q. 7.—How is company re-formed?

A.—On the caution "FORM COMPANY", the captain turns inwards; gives "*Left (or right) subdivision, left (or right) half turn: double*"; and inclines outwards to the pivot flank of the company.

Q. 8.—When the pivot subdivision arrives in line with the other subdivision, what command does it receive?

A.—“*Front turn : quick*”, from the captain.

C. L. Q. 9.—When does the captain take his place on the flank of the company, and the lieutenant fall into the supernumerary rank?

A.—The captain as he gives the word “*Quick*”; the lieutenant on the caution “*FORM COMPANY*”.

Q. 10.—If a company *retiring* is required to form subdivisions, what is done?

A.—The proper reverse subdivision moves in rear of the other subdivision; the captain giving it “*Mark time. Right (or left) half turn. Rear turn.*”

Q. 11.—Do the instructions for diminishing and increasing front by subdivisions, apply equally when sections are formed from subdivisions?

A.—Yes.

C.L.E. Q. 12.—From whom do the pivot sections in advancing, or the proper reverse sections in retiring, get the necessary commands?

A.—They get the words “*Mark time. Right (or left) half turn*” from the captain, “*Front (or rear) turn*” from their own leaders.

Q. 13.—Can *company* be formed at once from sections, on the march?

A.—Yes: the captain giving the word “*Left (or right) half turn : double*” to all the rear sections, which will move together as in forming subdivisions, and, in succession, receive the command “*Front (or rear) turn : quick*”.

Q. 14.—When will the leaders of the three rear sections fall into the supernumerary rank?

A.—On the caution “*FORM COMPANY*”.

Q. 15.—Why are the executive words, when front is diminished or increased on the march, given by the captain, and not by the instructor?

A.—*Because they would be given by each captain in the same movements in battalion.*

Section 23. — *Diminishing and increasing Front by breaking off Files and bringing them again to the front; or by breaking into Files or Fours and re-forming.*

(F. E., II, Secs. 30, 31.)

Q. 1.—If front is to be diminished by breaking off files, what will the company be considered?

A.—It may be either as in line or column; or formed in column of subdivisions or sections\*.

Q. 2.—In breaking off files from a company as in column, what caution or command is given? C.

A.—The caution "BREAK OFF — FILES": on which the captain gives "— files on the left (or right): Right (or left) turn, left (or right) wheel".

Q. 3.—From which flank are the files broken off?

A.—Invariably from the pivot flank.

Q. 4.—When files are thus broken off, where do the captain and covering-serjeant place themselves? C. c.

A.—The captain closes in to the flank of his front rank; the coverer moves up and covers him.

Q. 5.—In the case of a column of subdivisions, how and when are the files of the rear subdivision broken off? L.

A.—By command of the leader of that subdivision, as he reaches the spot where the front of the leading subdivision was diminished.

Q. 6.—What rule must be observed by the files that are broken off?

A.—They must lock up, so as not to interfere with men who may be in their rear.

Q. 7.—To increase the front of the company (or column of subdivisions), what command is given; and by whom? C. L.

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\* Secs. 33, Q. 1; 47, Q. 35.

A.—“ — *files to the front*”: by the captain (or by each subdivision leader in succession): the caution being previously given by the instructor.

Q. 8.—How do the named files move up to the front?

A.—They make a half turn, and move up in double time.

- c. Q. 9.—Should all the files in rear not be ordered to the front, how do those left in rear move; and when does the coverer fall back to his post in rear?

A.—The files left in rear incline diagonally till they cover the outward files on the pivot flank: the coverer remains covering the captain till *all* the files are brought up.

- C. L. Q. 10.—Suppose the instructor wishes all the broken-off files to be brought to the front at once, what caution will he give?

A.—“**FILES TO THE FRONT**”, which will be repeated by the captain (or by each subdivision leader in succession).

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Q. 11.—In what other way, besides breaking off files, may a company as in column, or in column of subdivisions (or sections), diminish its front?

A.—By breaking into files, or fours, from the reverse flank: which may be done either from the halt or on the march\*.

Q. 12.—What will be the command; suppose the company as in column (right in front), on the march, is required to diminish front by breaking into *fours*?

A.—“**FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL**”.

- C. Q. 13.—How does the captain move to his place with the leading four?

A.—By the shortest line.

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\* Sec. 47, Q. 35.

Q. 14.—In what case might the captain be required to give the executive words; and what would then be the instructor's caution?

A.—If the company were considered as standing in *close* or *quarter-distance* column. The caution would be "ADVANCE (or RETIRE) BY FOURS FROM THE —"; the captain giving, as he would in battalion, the executive words "*Form fours, right (or left). Left (or right) wheel: Quick march*".

Q. 15.—By what command will the front be increased?

A.—"FRONT [*or* REAR] FORM SECTIONS (SUBDIVISIONS, *or* COMPANY)".

### Section 24.—*Forming close Column of Sections, and Company Square.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 32.)

Q. 1.—How will the company stand for the formation of company square?

A.—With ordered arms, bayonets (or swords) remaining unfixed.

Q. 2.—On the caution "FORM COMPANY SQUARE", C. what words are given by the captain?

A.—"*Form close column of sections. Quick march*".

Q. 3.—On the word '*sections*', how do the men and the coverer move?

A.—The 1st section faces to the left, the 3rd and 4th sections face to the right, and disengage; the leading file of each closing two paces to the right, the outer man inclining rather back. The covering-serjeant places himself at the head of the 1st section.

Q. 4.—On the word "*march*", what is done?

A.—The 2nd section fixes bayonets (or swords) and resumes the 'order'. The remaining sections step off at the 'advance' (or 'shoulder') and, as they get to their places in column, halt, front, order, and fix bayonets (or swords), without word of command.

Q. 5.—What distance will there be between the sections?

A.—Twenty-four inches.

C. Q. 6.—What caution or command is then given; and what is done?

A.—"*Prepare for cavalry*" by the captain; on which the 2nd and 4th ranks close up, and the men—having allowed time for the officers and non-commissioned officers to move into the centre of the column—face outwards so as to show a front of equal strength in every direction, those in the centre filling up any intervals that may occur.

Q. 7.—What will be done by the serjeants when they get into square?

A.—They will fix swords.

Q. 8.—What word is next given; and its effect?

A.—"*Ready*", by the captain. On that word, the two front ranks of each face of the square go down on the knee to receive cavalry; the 3rd and 4th ranks of each face come to the 'ready' position, the muzzles of the rifles inclined upwards.

Q. 9.—If the sides of a square are less than four deep, how many ranks kneel; and why?

A.—The front rank only; in order that there may be two ranks to fire.

C. Q. 10.—When it is required to fire, what command is given?

A.—"*Independent firing, or Front (or Rear) face (or Right (or Left) face, or Front and rear (or Right and left) faces, Independent firing—Commence*"; the words are given by the captain, on a caution from the instructor.

Q. 11.—When may the kneeling ranks (or rank) be ordered by the captain to fire?

A.—After he has given "*Cease firing*", on a caution from the instructor, to the standing ranks. The command will be, "*Kneeling ranks (of the — face) : Fire a volley. At — yards, Ready.—Present*".

Q. 12.—To what position will the standing ranks bring their rifles on the command "*Cease firing*"?

A.—Each file, as it completes its loading, will come to the 'order'.

Q. 13.—Whether armed with the long or short rifle?

A.—Yes: this being a light infantry movement.

Q. 14.—The kneeling ranks having given their volley, what will be done?

A.—Those ranks re-load and resume the position of defence against cavalry, until the captain gives "*Order arms*": on that word, they spring to attention at the 'order;' the whole front into column; and the captain and supernumeraries take post on the flanks.

Q. 15.—How are the captain and supernumeraries C.L.E. posted? C.

A.—The captain and other section leaders on the pivot flank, the supernumeraries on the reverse flank, of their respective sections. The covering-serjeant covers the captain.

Q. 16.—What caution or command is given if the column is to move? C.

A.—The instructor gives the caution "*THE COLUMN WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, or MOVE TO THE RIGHT or LEFT)*". The captain, having repeated the caution, gives the command "*Quick march*", preceded by "*Right-about (or To the right, or left) face*" if the column is to retire or move to a flank.

Q. 17.—To what position do the men bring their rifles as they step off?

A.—To the 'advance' (or 'shoulder').

Q. 18.—On what caution will the column be halted? C.

A.—On the instructor's caution "*THE COLUMN WILL HALT*", the captain will give "*Column, halt*".

Q. 19.—If the column has been retiring, or moving to a flank, will the men be ordered to front ?

A.—No ; on halting they will front without word of command.

Q. 20.—To what position will the rifles be brought ?

A.—The men will order, without word of command as they halt, or halt and front.

C. Q. 21.—How will company be re-formed ?

A.—On the instructor's caution "RE-FORM COMPANY," the captain will give "*Unfix bayonets (or swords).*—*Re-form company.*—*Quick march*".

Q. 22.—How will the 1st, 3rd, and 4th sections move ?

A.—On the word "*company*", the 1st section will face to the right, the 3rd and 4th to the left : on the word "*march*" all three sections will move into their places.

C.L.E. Q. 23.—When do the captain, covering-serjeant, and  
C. supernumeraries take post ?

A.—When the company is re-formed.

Q. 24.—When are company squares used ?

A.—In battalion, when companies in line or echelon are overtaken by cavalry ; at light drill, when skirmishers, not in confusion or scattered, are attacked by cavalry, and have no time to form on their supports.

## Section 25.—*Forming Rallying Square.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 33.)

Q. 1.—When is the rallying square used ?

A.—In skirmishing, when men of different companies *mixed together* in extended order, or detached skirmishers, are overtaken by cavalry.

Q. 2.—When a company drilling singly is to form rallying square, what will be done?

A.—The instructor will cause the men to disperse; place an officer (who will face the supposed enemy, and hold up his sword) as a rallying point; and then give “FORM RALLYING SQUARE.”

Q. 3.—How do the men place themselves as they reach that officer?

A.—The first two that reach him form on his right and left, facing outwards; the next three place themselves in front of those posted, facing to the front; and three others in rear, facing to the rear. The next four that join take post at the several angles; others, as they come up, complete the several faces; and so on.

Q. 4.—When do the men fix bayonets (or swords)?

A.—As they join the square.

Q. 5.—If the square is to move, what caution and command will be given?

A.—The instructor will give the caution “THE SQUARE WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, OR MOVE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT)”: the officer on whom the square is formed will repeat the caution, and then give “*Inwards face*”, (on which those men who are not already facing, will face, in the named direction) and order the front face to dress.

Q. 6.—To what position will the men, on stepping off, bring their rifles?

A.—To the ‘advance’ (or ‘shoulder’).

Q. 7.—While a square is in motion, which of its flanks directs?

A.—The left of the leading face in advancing, or moving to the right; the right of the leading face in retiring, or moving to the left.

Q. 8.—When the square is cautioned by the instructor to *halt*, what is done?

A.—*The officer on whom the square was formed*

gives "*Halt*"; and the men halt, face outwards, and order arms without word of command. The officer then gives, "*Prepare for cavalry. Ready*", on which word the men prepare for cavalry, as in company square\*.

Q. 9.—On what caution and command will the men fire?

A.—The firing words are given, on a caution from the instructor, by the officer on whom the square is formed: as in company square.

Q. 10.—When the company is to be re-formed, what caution is given; and what is done?

A.—"*RE-FORM COMPANY*"; on which the covering-serjeant marks where the pivot flank of the company is to rest, facing the supposed enemy; and the officer on whom the square is formed gives "*Unfix bayonets (or swords)*", followed by "*Re-form company*", on which the men form company on the covering-serjeant.

Q. 11.—Suppose the instructor places *two* (or more) rallying points?

A.—Every man will run to the rallying point nearest him: the officers placed as rallying points will be placed in echelon with each other, so that each square may be able to fire.

Q. 12.—How will company be re-formed?

A.—As when formed on one rallying point only: except that the word "*Unfix bayonets (or swords)*" is given to each square by the officer on whom it is formed, the captain, only, giving "*Re-form company*".

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\* Sec. 24, Q. 8.

## Section 26.—*Proving and Dismissing a Company.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 34, 35.)

Q. 1.—The company having been told off as explained in *Section 1*, how will it be proved?

A.—As follows:—

[\* *Slope arms.*] *Mark time: quick.*

*By subdivisions, right wheel.* (When in echelon)—  
*Mark time. Re-form company.*

*By subdivisions, left wheel.* (When in echelon)—  
*Mark time. Re-form company.*

*By sections, right wheel.* (When in echelon)—*Mark time. Re-form company.*

*By sections, left wheel.* (When in echelon)—*Mark time. Re-form company.*

The company will then be turned to the right-about and proved, by the same words of command, rear rank in front. It will then get *Halt, front*, and be proved in forming fours from the halt, and in forming fours on the march rear rank in front: thus—

*Form fours, deep.—Front.*

*Form fours, right.—Front.*

*Form fours, left.—Front.*

*Form fours, about.—Front.*

*Mark time. Quick.*

*Right-about turn.*

*Form fours, deep.—Form two-deep.*

*Form fours, right.—Rear turn.*

*Form fours, left.—Rear turn.*

*Halt, front.*

It will next be practised in forming battalion and company square: as follows—

*On the front company four-deep (or two-deep): form square.*

*Quick march.*

*Sections outwards.*

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\* With the long rifle.

*Unfix bayonets (or swords). [Slope arms.\*] Re-form column. Quick march. Halt, dress.*

*[\* Right sections (1st and 3rd): order arms. Left sections (2nd and 4th): order arms.]*

*Form close column of sections. Quick march.*

*Unfix bayonets (or swords).*

*Re-form company: Quick march.*

The following command will then be given :—

*Right subdivision, stand at ease. Left subdivision, stand at ease.*

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Q. 2.—By what commands is a company dismissed off parade?

A.—“*To the right face.—Lodge arms*”.

Q. 3.—Suppose the men are at the ‘order’?

A.—In that case, before being faced to the right, they are brought to the ‘shoulder’.

Q. 4.—On the word “*arms*”, how do the men proceed?

A.—They come to the ‘port’; the front rank at the same time taking a side-pace to the left, the rear rank a side-pace to the right. After a pause they break off, and quietly leave the parade; carrying their rifles at the ‘advance’ or (‘shoulder’).

Q. 5.—How does the supernumerary rank move?

A.—As the rear rank.

Q. 6.—When men parade with side-arms only, how are they dismissed?

A.—By the words “*To the right face.—Break off*”: on which they proceed as above directed, except that, in place of bringing their rifles to the ‘port’, they strike their hands together in front of their thighs.

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\* With the long rifle.

## BATTALION DRILL.

### Section 27.—*Formation of the Battalion in Column and Line.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 1, 3.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion, as a general rule, assemble on parade?

A.—In open column of companies, right in front.

Q. 2.—How are companies placed when in column?

A.—Parallel to each other, at right angles to their position when in line.

Q. 3.—What is meant by 'open' column?

A.—The companies are at wheeling distance : *i. e.* each company is placed at a distance equal to its own front, including the space occupied by the captain, from the company next in its front, measuring from the heels of the front rank of the one to the heels of the front rank of the other.

Q. 4.—Explain the expressions *right in front* and *left in front*, and *pivot flank*.

A.—A column is right or left in front according as the company which stands on the right or left when in line is at its head : the pivot flank is that which, if wheeled up to, will bring the divisions of the column into line in their proper order.

Q. 5.—When are the companies told off, inspected, and proved?

A.—On their private parades, before they are marched into column.

Q. 6.—How is the position which each company is to take in the column, marked?

A.—The covering-serjeants, under the adjutant's superintendence, mark where the pivot flank of their respective companies will rest.

- c. Q. 7.—How will the coverers hold their rifles ?  
 A.—At the 'recover': coming to the 'shoulder' on the word "STEADY" given by the adjutant when they are correctly covered.

Q. 8.—Will the position of the companies in the column be always the same ?

A.—No; their order should frequently be changed.

Q. 9.—At what bugle sound do the companies march into column ?

A.—At the '*Advance*'.

- C. Q. 10.—As each company gets to its place, is it dressed as well as halted and fronted ?

A.—Yes; when companies are first marched into column their captains dress them and give "*Eyes front*".

Q. 11.—What further command will the captains give ?

A.—"*Order arms.—Stand at ease*".

- C.L.E. Q. 12.—How do the captain and supernumeraries of each company take post ?

A.—As when it is singly formed 'as in column, right in front'.

- C. Q. 13.—How is the battalion, when formed in column, *told off* ?

A.—Into 'right' and 'left' companies, and into wings, as follows: The battalion-commander gives "TELL OFF THE BATTALION"; on which each captain takes a pace to his front, and faces to the right. The captain of the front company then calls out "No. 1"; then the captain of No. 2, "No. 2"; then the captain of No. 3, "No. 3"; and so on to the rear of the column. The battalion-commander then tells off the companies into two wings of equal strength: thus, if there are ten companies, "Nos. 1 to 5, RIGHT WING: Nos. 6 to 10, LEFT WING."

Q. 14.—When, and how, do the captains resume their places on the flanks of their companies? C.

A.—On the battalion-commander's word "EYES FRONT": by taking a long side-pace into their places and fronting.

Q. 15.—How are the adjutant and majors posted?

A.—The senior major takes post 2 paces from the reverse flank of the centre of the right wing; the junior major, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the centre of the left wing; the adjutant, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the right-centre or left-centre company according as right or left is in front.

Q. 16.—Do both the majors retain those places when the column is in motion?

A.—No; the major of the leading wing places himself in rear of the pivot flank of the 2nd company from the front (keeping clear of the line of company leaders), to superintend the direction.

Q. 17.—What is the usual place of the commanding officer, in open column?

A.—On the pivot flank of the leading company.

Q. 18.—By whom are the colours carried, and how is the colour-party formed?

A.—Each colour is carried by an officer; the Queen's colour being on the right, the regimental colour on the left, with a serjeant between them: the rear rank of the colour-party is composed of two non-commissioned officers or steady men, with a serjeant between them.

Q. 19.—What term is applied to the serjeant between the colours, and to the serjeant in the centre of the rear rank of the colour-party?

A.—They are called the front-rank and rear-rank 'centre serjeants'; being in the centre of the battalion when it is formed in line.

Q. 20.—How is the colour-party posted, in column?

A.—In rear of the right-centre company if the

column is right in front, in rear of the left-centre company if left is in front : one pace distant from the rear rank, and covering the 3rd, 4th, and 5th files from the pivot flank.

Q. 21.—Is the formation of the colour-party the same, at whatever distance a column is formed ?

A.—No ; in close column it is formed in single rank\*.

Q. 22.—When a single battalion forms in column on parade, where are the band, drummers, and pioneers posted ?

A.—The band and drums are placed in several ranks, 12 paces in front of the column ; the pioneers, formed two-deep and led by a corporal, 6 paces in front of the band.

Q. 23.—Which are the places of the band, drummers, fifers, buglers, and pioneers, when the battalion is manœuvring ?

A.—The band remains on the reverse flank ; the drummers, &c., join their companies, taking post in the supernumerary rank : except when the battalion breaks from line into open column right in front *preparatory to marching past*†, in which case the band, drummers, and pioneers move to the head of the column.

Q. 24.—When companies in column are to be *inspected*, what caution and command will be given ?

A.—“ REAR RANKS TAKE OPEN ORDER.—MARCH ”.

**C.L.E.** Q. 25.—How do the company officers and covering-  
c. serjeants proceed ?

A.—The captain, coverer, and supernumeraries of each company act as when it takes open order when singly formed ‘as in line’†, the companies being considered, for the time being, independent companies. The supernumerary rank, on the word “ MARCH ”, steps back 4 paces.

\* Sec. 35, Q. 5, 6.

† Sec. 64, Q. 12.

‡ Sec. 5, Q. 3-6, 10-12.

Q. 26.—What commands are then given?

A.—“FRONT COMPANY, STAND FAST. REMAINING COMPANIES, ORDER ARMS.—STAND AT EASE”.

Q. 27.—How does each captain act, as the inspecting officer approaches him? C.

A.—He receives him with a salute; having first called his men to *attention*, and directed them to shoulder arms.

Q. 28.—Does the captain accompany the inspecting officer through the ranks?

A.—Yes; in order to answer any questions that may be put to him respecting the company.

Q. 29.—The inspection of the company being C.L.E. finished, what is done? C.

A.—The captain closes the ranks, and directs the men to order arms and stand at ease; and, together with the coverer and supernumeraries, takes post in *column*.

Q. 30.—How are the companies drawn up, when a battalion is formed in line at close order?

A.—Without any interval between them, except the space required for the colour-party, which is placed between the two centre companies.

Q. 31.—How is each company arranged?

A.—As when singly formed as in ‘line’: except the company on the left of the line, which has its lieutenant (covered by a supernumerary serjeant) on its left flank.

Q. 32.—Where is the commanding-officer’s place?

A.—About 25 paces in rear of the colours.

Q. 33.—Where are the other mounted officers posted?

A.—The senior major is 6 paces in rear of the centre of the right wing: the junior major 6 paces in rear of the centre of the left wing. The adjutant is 6 paces in rear of the colours.

Q. 34. — Do the commanding-officer and other

mounted officers retain those places when the battalion is *advancing* in line ?

A.—Yes : except that, when the battalion is drilling singly, the commanding officer may occasionally be in front.

Q. 35.—How is the colour-party arranged ?

A.—As when in open or quarter-distance column\*.

Q. 36.—What is the principal duty of the centre serjeants ?

A.—To direct the line when advancing or retiring†.

Q. 37.—Where are the band, drummers, and pioneers posted, when a battalion is formed in line at close order ?

A.—The band, formed in two ranks and at loose files, is in rear of the centre of the line, 9 paces from the supernumerary rank ; the drummers, fifers, and buglers are in two divisions, in rear of the band ; the pioneers, formed two-deep, are in rear of the centre of the right-flank company, in line with the band.

Q. 38.—Where are the staff-officers and staff-serjeants posted ?

A.—The staff-officers, 3 paces in rear of the drums ; the staff-serjeants, in rear of the centre of the battalion, in line with the supernumerary rank.

Q. 39.—What are the mounted officers' duties ?

A.—To give or cover points ; dress pivots ; and, generally, to correct mistakes and assist the commanding officer during manœuvres.

Q. 40.—Suppose there is only one major present, who will act as junior major ?

A.—The senior captain should be mounted, and perform that duty ; or, if that is impracticable, the adjutant will act as junior major.

Q. 41.—If it happens that there is only one mounted officer present (besides the commanding officer) ?

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\* Q. 18.

† Sec. 29, Q. 1, 6.

A.—He must be prepared to correct covering, or dress pivots, from either flank, or to give a distant point as may be required.

Q. 42.—When a battalion is formed for exercise, are the companies generally equalized?

A.—Yes: but it should also be frequently practised in companies of unequal strength.

Q. 43.—When do the mounted officers take up their proper places in line or column?

A.—When each movement is executed: or, if not engaged in giving or superintending points, during the movement.

Q. 44.—What relation have battalion movements to the manœuvres of a brigade?

A.—The same that the formations of a single company bear to the evolutions of a battalion; the drill of the smaller body being, in each case, a preparation for that of the larger.

Q. 45.—When a battalion is formed in open column with others, how are the band, drummers, and pioneers, drawn up?

A.—The band and drums, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the centre of the battalion; the pioneers, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the front company.

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### Section 28.—*A Battalion in Line taking open order and resuming close order.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 4.)

Q. 1.—When the line is to take open order; what C.L.F. caution will be given; and who will move? c.

A.—“REAR RANK TAKE OPEN ORDER”: on which the serjeant-major moves in rear of the right of the line; the officers and coverer of each company move as when a company singly formed ‘as in line’ takes open

order\* ; the rear-rank man on the right of each company, and the rear-rank man on the left of the line, take 2 paces to the rear, face to the right, and cover, under the superintendence of the serjeant-major. The senior major moves up to the right of the front rank ; the junior major and adjutant move to its left.

Q. 2.—What command is next given ?

A.—“ MARCH ”.

C.L.E. Q. 3.—On the word “ MARCH ”, how do the officers, c. &c., of each company move ?

A.—As when the company is singly formed† : except that the serjeant-major dresses the whole of the supernumerary rank, and that the officers are dressed by the senior major.

Q. 4.—The colours, and the mounted and staff officers ?

A.—The officers carrying the colours take 3 paces to their front, and dress with the line of officers. The lieutenant-colonel places himself 6, the colonel (if present) 10, paces in front of the colour-party. The senior major places himself on the right of the line of officers, the junior major on its left ; the adjutant remains on the left of the front rank. The staff-officers place themselves on the right of the front rank, at one pace distance.

Q. 5.—By whom are the intervals left by the officers who carry the colours, filled up ?

A.—By the serjeants by whom those officers are covered.

C.L.E. Q. 6.—What word is given by the senior major when he has dressed the company officers ?

A.—The word “ STEADY ”, on which they port their swords and look to their front.

Q. 7.—When will the right-hand man of the rear rank of each company drop his hand ?

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\* Sec. 5, Q. 3-5.

† Sec. 5, Q. 6-9.

A.—On the word "*Eyes front*", given by the supernumerary serjeant who has dressed that rank.

Q. 8.—When the serjeant-major has dressed the supernumerary rank, where does he fall in?

A.—On the right of the staff-serjeants.

Q. 9.—What caution and command are given when C.L.E. the line is to resume close order; and who will move?

A.—"REAR RANK TAKE CLOSE ORDER :—MARCH". On the caution, the officers of each company face to the right and recover swords, the officers who carry the colours facing with the rest: the staff-officers face inwards; and the mounted officers turn their horses' heads to the right. On the word "MARCH", the whole move to their respective posts at close order.

Q. 10.—Before manœuvring commences, what order is given to the drummers, fifers, buglers, and pioneers?

A.—They are directed to take post with their companies.

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## Section 29.—*Advancing and Retiring in Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 5.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to advance, what caution is given; and to whom will it apply?

A.—"THE LINE WILL ADVANCE": on which the centre serjeant, under the adjutant's superintendence, selects points to march on.

Q. 2.—The direction being determined, what word is given?

A.—"*STEADY*", by the adjutant.

Q. 3.—On the command “QUICK MARCH”, will the whole step off?

A.—No; the serjeant-major and adjutant, in order to ascertain the correctness of the line of march, remain halted in rear of the centre until the battalion has advanced 20 or 30 paces.

Q. 4.—When a battalion advances in line, which is the commander's usual place?

A.—About 25 paces in rear of the colours.

Q. 5.—On the caution “THE LINE WILL RETIRE”, who will move?

A.—The colour-party faces to the right-about; and the two files on the left of the right-centre company take two paces to the rear, and one pace outwards from each other, thus leaving an interval through which the serjeant-major and adjutant pass to the proper front of the line to superintend the direction.

Q. 6.—By whom is a line, while retiring, directed?

A.—By the rear-rank centre serjeant.

Q. 7.—The adjutant having given his word “STEADY”, what follows?

A.—The battalion-commander gives “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”.

Q. 8.—Why is not the line faced-about till the direction is determined?

A.—Because it is a rule that troops should never stand unnecessarily faced to the rear.

Q. 9.—When, and how, do the adjutant and serjeant-major resume their places in the proper rear of the line?

A.—On the command “BATTALION; HALT, FRONT”: passing, as before, through an interval made by the two files on the left of the right-centre company.

Q. 10.—When will those files, in each instance, resume their places?

A.—As soon as the serjeant-major and adjutant have passed through the line.

Q. 11.—While the line is in movement, to what points should the attention of every person in the leading rank be directed?

A.—He must keep his shoulders and body square to the front, touching lightly to the centre of the line; should the touch be lost, it must not be regained by any sudden effort, but gradually.

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### Section 30.—*Charging in Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 6.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion advancing in line is to charge, what is the caution?

A.—“PREPARE TO CHARGE”.

Q. 2.—On that caution, to what position are the rifles brought?

A.—Those of the front rank to the ‘trail’; those of the rear rank remain at the ‘slope’.

Q. 3.—What is the rule with respect to *Riflemen* when intended to charge?

A.—They advance, in the first instance, in quick time and with swords fixed, at the ‘shoulder’; on the caution “PREPARE TO CHARGE”, the front rank comes to the ‘trail’, the rear rank to the ‘slope’.

Q. 4.—Is there any other instance of the ‘trail’ being used with bayonets (or swords) fixed?

A.—No.

Q. 5.—What point should be attended to by the front-rank men, in coming to the ‘trail’?

A.—That they do so without altering the square position of the body, or breaking the regularity of the step.

Q. 6.—What command will immediately follow the caution?

A.—“CHARGE”; on which the whole break into double time, the front rank bringing their rifles to the ‘charge’, the rear rank remaining at the ‘slope’.

Q. 7.—On the word “HALT”, to what position are the rifles brought?

A.—Both ranks come to the ‘shoulder’.

Q. 8.—Should the men, on being halted, correct their dressing?

A.—No; they must remain perfectly steady, until ordered to dress.

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### Section 31.—*Dressing a Battalion in Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 7.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to be dressed, what caution is given?

A.—“DRESS BY THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT)”.

I. L. Q. 2.—What officers move?

A.—The captains, if the dressing is to be by the right, take one pace to the front and a long side-pace to the left; if by the left, change flanks, their lieutenants changing with them as usual: the officer on the left of the line, in either case, takes a long side-pace to his left.

C. Q. 3.—Do the captains, in changing their flanks (when dressing is to be by the left), move up as usual on the left of their front rank?

A.—No; they remain in rear till the next word is given.

Q. 4.—How do the coverers move, suppose the dressing is to be by the *right*? c.

A.—They move up into their captains' places.

Q. 5.—If dressing is to be by the *left*, do they change flanks (as usual) with their captains?

A.—No; they fall to the rear to make way for the captains to pass, and then move up on the right of their companies.

Q. 6.—How do they proceed on the word "COVERERS, — PACES, QUICK MARCH"?

A.—They move out the named number of paces straight to their front, face to the named flank, and cover; the coverer of the officer on the left of the line moving out with the rest.

Q. 7.—How do the coverers hold their rifles while moving out to the front, and when they face to the named flank?

A.—They move out at the 'shoulder'; coming to the 'recover' as they face.

Q. 8.—By whom will they be covered?

A.—By the major on the named flank.

Q. 9.—When do the captains fall back into their places on the right, or (if the dressing is to be by the left) move up on the left, of their companies? C.

A.—As soon as the coverers have moved out of the line.

Q. 10.—Suppose the dressing is to be by the *left*, where does the captain of the left-flank company place himself, when he moves up?

A.—Outside the officer on the left of the line.

Q. 11.—What will be the next word given?

A.—"STEADY"; by the major who has superintended the covering.

Q. 12.—What will follow?

A.—The commanding officer will give "BATTALION, QUICK MARCH."

- C. Q. 13.—When, and by whom, will the companies be halted ?

A.—Each captain will halt his company when it is 2 paces from the line of dressing. He will then give “*dress up*”, and dress it from the 2nd file beyond the coverer on whom he has moved up.

- c. Q. 14.—How do the coverers give their points ?

A.—At arm’s length, as in line formations.

- C. Q. 15.—When does the captain of each company take post on its right ?

A.—When he has dressed it, and given “*Eyes front*”.

- c. Q. 16.—Does the coverer, also, move to his place on that word ?

A.—No ; when the dressing of all the companies is completed, the major on the flank of dressing gives a second word “*STEADY*”, and the coverers *then* take post in line.

- C. Q. 17.—How do the captains make way for them to pass through the line ?

A.—By taking a pace to the front and a side-pace to the left.

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### Section 32.—*Advancing and Retiring by Wings ; and firing.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 8.)

- Q. 1.—When a battalion is moving by wings, by whom are the executive words given ?

A.—By the majors, to their respective wings.

- Q. 2.—Suppose a battalion is on the march when required to fire and advance by wings, will it be halted ?

A.—*Yes.*

Q. 3.—What will be the caution ; and its effect ?

A.—“THE BATTALION WILL FIRE AND ADVANCE BY WINGS”: on which the left wing will be ordered to fire.

Q. 4.—When will the right wing be ordered to advance, and when to fire ?

A.—It will be marched off the instant the left wing has fired ; halted when it has advanced 30 paces ; and will get the firing words when the left wing (having re-loaded, and been ordered to slope) gets “QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 5.—How does the movement proceed ?

A.—The left wing is halted when it has advanced 30 paces, and ordered to fire as the right wing (having given its fire, re-loaded, and been directed to slope) gets “QUICK MARCH”. The wings move thus, alternately, till line is re-formed.

Q. 6.—What are the firing words ?

A.—“—WING, FIRE A VOLLEY. AT — YARDS, READY —PRESENT”.

Q. 7.—On what caution from the battalion-commander will line be re-formed ?

A.—On the caution “RE-FORM LINE”.

Q. 8.—In moving by wings, where do the company C.L.E. officers march ?

A.—They remain posted as in line.

Q. 9.—Where does the colour-party march ?

A.—The officer carrying the regimental colour, and the left-hand rear-rank serjeant, march on the inner flank of the left wing : the remainder of the colour-party, on the inner flank of the right wing.

Q. 10.—The adjutant and serjeant-major ?

A.—The adjutant marches in rear of the inner flank of the right wing, the serjeant-major in rear of the inner flank of the left ; superintending the direction.

Q. 11.—To which flank do the men touch ?

A.—To the inner flank of their wing.

c. Q. 12.—When line is formed on the leading wing, do the covering-serjeants of either wing move out to give points ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—How does a battalion fire and retire by wings ?

A.—The battalion-commander gives the caution "THE BATTALION WILL FIRE AND RETIRE BY WINGS". The junior major then orders the left wing to fire, and (when re-loaded) to slope, face-about, and retire.

Q. 14.—How many paces will the left wing be retired before it is halted and fronted ?

A.—Fifteen paces.

Q. 15.—How will the movement proceed ?

A.—The left wing having been halted, the right is ordered to fire, and (when re-loaded) to slope, face-about, and retire till 15 paces beyond it ; and then gets "HALT, FRONT". The left wing is then ordered to fire ; and thus the wings proceed alternately.

Q. 16.—Suppose a battalion is cautioned to "FIRE AND RETIRE BY WINGS", while *retiring* ?

A.—The right wing is ordered by its commander to "HALT, FRONT" ; and when the left wing—having moved on 15 paces—receives the command "HALT, FRONT", gets the firing words.

C.L.E. Q. 17.—In retiring by wings, how do the officers and colour-party move ?

A.—As in the advance by wings.

Section 33.—*A Battalion advancing in Line,  
passing Obstacles.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 9.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion advancing in line pass obstacles in its front?

A.—If the obstacles are small, and opposite to *parts* of the line, only the files impeded by them need break off, which they will do as from the flank of a company in column \*; moving up again to the front the moment they are able. If the obstacles are more considerable, and affect the entire front of the line, all the companies will break into fours.

Q. 2.—Supposing the *former* of those methods is adopted, how should the men who remain in line move?

A.—They must continue moving straight to their front; neither closing on the intervals left by those who have fallen to the rear, nor pressing upon the remainder of the battalion should the obstacle increase in breadth.

Q. 3.—What rule is observed in breaking off the files?

A.—They turn in rear of their own company; or, if the obstacle is in front of the centre of the company, turn to the right and wheel to the left. If the line, while broken, is halted, the broken-off files form in rear of the obstacles, in lines parallel to the front.

Q. 4.—What is the object of the broken-off files forming in rear of the obstacles?

A.—That the line may appear to the enemy unbroken; and all the men be able to give their fire.

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\* Sec. 23, Q. 2.

Q. 5.—Suppose a whole company or subdivision is broken off, how will it move?

A.—In fours; and the same rule applies to files successively broken off till they amount to a subdivision.

Q. 6.—When it is required that all the companies should break into fours, what words are given?

A.—The caution "ADVANCE BY FOURS FROM THE RIGHT (or LEFT) OF COMPANIES"; followed by the command, "FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL" or "FORM FOURS, LEFT: RIGHT WHEEL".

C. Q. 7.—Where do the captains march when the companies are in fours?

A.—On that flank of their leading four which is nearest to the company of direction: keeping their distance from that company as far as circumstances allow.

Q. 8.—Which will be the company of direction?

A.—That which would be at the head of the column if "FRONT TURN" were given; unless the battalion-commander orders any other company to direct.

L. E. Q. 9.—Where do the supernumeraries march?

A.—In their usual places in fours.

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—As a company, but in file; occupying its proper place in rear of the left-centre or right-centre company, as the case may be.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers and the serjeant-major march?

A.—The major of the leading wing superintends the dressing of the heads of companies: the other major and the adjutant follow in rear of the companies they cover in line. The serjeant-major marches on the outer flank of the centre serjeants.

Q. 12.—If it is required to form square, what command will be given?

A.—“ON THE LEFT- (or RIGHT-) CENTRE COMPANY, FORM SQUARE. WINGS INWARDS TURN”\*.

Q. 13.—How may line be re-formed?

A.—By the companies being halted and fronted into column, and then wheeled into line†; or, forming at once to the front on their leading files‡.

Q. 14.—Is there not still another way by which a line may pass obstacles?

A.—There is; but the movement is to be considered an exceptional one. The line may advance by double fours, or files, from the centre; the command being “BY DOUBLE FOURS (or FILES) FROM THE CENTRE: FORM FOURS, INWARDS (or INWARDS TURN). RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL”.

Q. 15.—How will room be made for the colour-party L.E. and supernumeraries?

A.—The colour-party moves between the two centre companies in single rank, the front rank leading, and both ranks right in front; the Queen's colour between the two leading files (or fours). All the supernumeraries march in one rank between the wings.

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Section 34.—*A Battalion retiring in Line passing Obstacles, or marching through a relieving Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 10.)

Q. 1.—What caution and command are given, when a battalion retiring in line is to move by fours to the rear?

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\* Sec. 55, Q. 20.

† Sec. 48.

‡ Sec. 19, Q. 3.

A.—“RETIRE BY FOURS FROM THE PROPER RIGHT (or LEFT) OF COMPANIES. FORM FOURS, LEFT: RIGHT WHEEL (or FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL).”

C.L.E. Q. 2.—Where do the commanders and supernumeraries of companies march; and which company will direct?

A.—As in the same movement to the front\*.

Q. 3.—How may the battalion re-form line to its proper front?

A.—Either by fronting into column and then wheeling into line; or by each company forming to the right-about, or left-about, on its leading file.

c. Q. 4.—What advantage is gained by the latter of those methods; and how are the coverers placed when it is adopted?

A.—Each file, as it arrives in its place, can at once take up the fire. The coverers are called out and covered in line before the heads of the companies reach them.

Q. 5.—Are the coverers so placed, in order that their respective companies may form upon them?

A.—No: the company at the head of the column will march upon, and form round, its supernumerary serjeant (who will be called out at the same time as the coverers); each of the other companies marching upon, and forming round, the coverer of the company that is in its front in column.

Q. 6.—What term is applied to the line marked by the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the leading company of the column?

A.—It is called ‘the base of formation’†.

Q. 7.—May line be re-formed to the proper rear?

A.—Yes, if the retreat is to be continued; by the command “REAR FORM COMPANIES.—FORWARD” or “IN DOUBLE TIME, REAR FORM COMPANIES”.

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\* Sec. 33, Q. 7-9.

† Sec. 49, Q. 4.

Q. 8.—To what other purpose, besides passing obstacles, is the movement by fours to the rear applied?

A.—It is used when a retiring line passes through a line by which it is to be relieved.

Q. 9.—When does the retiring line break into fours?

A.—When it arrives at 12 paces from the relieving line.

Q. 10.—Suppose a battalion *halted* in the front line, is to be relieved by another advancing in its rear; when will it receive the command to break into fours and to march off?

A.—It will form fours in time to march off when the relieving line arrives within a company's distance.

Q. 11.—How will the fours of the relieving line pass through the other line?

A.—A sufficient number of files in the latter will give way.

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Section 35.—*Forming close or quarter-distance column from any more open column.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 12.)

Q. 1.—At what distance from each other are the companies, when in column at close and quarter distance?

A.—In close column, 2 paces, measuring from the heels of the rear rank of one company to the heels of the front rank of the next: in quarter-distance column, at section distance.

Q. 2.—Is the arrangement of the officers, &c., of C.L.E. each company, in close or quarter-distance column, *the same as in open column?*

A.—Yes: except when a close column takes ground to a flank by fours, in which case the leader of each company marches at the head of its front rank\*.

Q. 3.—Where is the band formed?

A.—In the rear, in two ranks.

Q. 4.—Are the mounted officers posted as in open column?

A.—Yes: except that when a close or quarter-distance column is *on the march*, the major of the rear wing superintends the direction from the rear of the line of captains.

Q. 5.—How does the colour-party form in *close* column?

A.—In single rank between the two centre companies.

Q. 6.—How is that single rank arranged; and when will the ordinary formation be resumed?

A.—The rear-rank serjeants form on the right or left of the front rank according as the column is right or left in front. The ordinary formation of the colour-party is resumed when the column opens out.

Q. 7.—What caution is given when a close or quarter-distance column is to be formed from any more open column?

A.—“CLOSE TO THE FRONT (*or* REAR)”, or “CLOSE TO QUARTER DISTANCE ON THE FRONT (*or* REAR) COMPANY”: or, if the closing is to be on a central company, “CLOSE ON (*or* TO QUARTER DISTANCE ON) NO. —”.

Q. 8.—What is done on that caution?

A.—When the closing is on the front or rear company, the major nearest the named company, when on a central company, the senior major, moves to the battalion point of *appui*, to superintend the captains' covering; and, if the closing is on the front or rear

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\* Sec. 40, Q. 8, 9.

company, the coverer of the named company gives a base point.

Q. 9.—How does the coverer giving the base point place himself? c.

A.—If his company is the front, 6 paces in front of his captain; if the rear, 6 paces in rear of him; facing towards, and covering on, the line of captains.

Q. 10.—How does he hold his rifle?

A.—At the 'recover'.

Q. 11.—Why is there no base point given when a column is to close on a *central* company?

A.—Because the captains in front and rear of the named company will be a sufficient guide to each other.

Q. 12.—In closing on a central company, which will be the point of *appui*? C.

A.—The captain of the named company.

Q. 13.—By what command will the caution to "close" be followed?

A.—"REMAINING COMPANIES, QUICK MARCH": or, if there are any companies in front of the named one, "COMPANIES IN FRONT, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE. QUICK MARCH".

Q. 14.—How does the movement proceed? C.

A.—Each company in succession is halted (and, if necessary, fronted) by its captain, when it arrives at the specified distance from the named company.

Q. 15.—How may a company leader take any required distance for his company?

A.—By counting his paces. The number of 30-inch paces required for the front of a company, will be obtained with sufficient accuracy by multiplying the number of its files by 8, and cutting off the *right-hand figure of the result*.

- c. Q. 16.—When a column closes on its front or rear company, when does the covering-serjeant giving the base point come to the ‘shoulder’ and resume his place in column?

A.—On the major’s word “STEADY”.

- C Q. 17.—If a column *advancing* gets the command “CLOSE TO THE FRONT (or TO QUARTER DISTANCE ON THE LEADING COMPANY)”, what is done?

A.—The captain of the leading company gives “*Halt, dress*”.

- c Q. 18.—What base point is then given?

A.—The covering-serjeant of that company gives a point as when the column closes from the halt.

Q. 19.—May a column on the march close *without halting*?

A.—Yes; on its leading company, the caution to close being preceded by the words “ON THE MARCH”.

Q. 20.—What command will follow?

A.—“REMAINING COMPANIES, DOUBLE”.

- C. Q. 21.—From whom will those companies, as they gain the required distance, get the word “*Quick*”?

A.—From their respective captains.

Section 36.—*A close or quarter-distance column opening from the front, or rear, or from any named Company.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 13.)

Q. 1.—To whom will the caution "OPEN TO QUARTER c.  
(HALF, or WHEELING) DISTANCE FROM THE FRONT" apply?

A.—To the covering-serjeant of the front company, who gives the base point; to the major of the front wing, who moves up to superintend the captains' covering; and to the adjutant, who marks where the pivot flank of the rear of the column will rest.

Q. 2.—What command will follow?

A.—"REMAINING COMPANIES, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE. QUICK MARCH."

Q. 3.—What does the captain of the rear company C.  
take as his marching point?

A.—The head of the adjutant's horse, which will be dressed on the line of captains.

Q. 4.—How will the captain of each company that has been faced-about, know when to give his word "*Halt, front*"?

A.—By counting his paces.

Q. 5.—When does he commence counting?

A.—When the company next in his rear is halted.

Q. 6.—If the companies have to pass over rough c.  
or broken ground which cannot be measured by pacing, what is done?

A.—Each covering-serjeant runs out when the company next in rear is halted; and, placing himself clear of the flank of the column, marks the spot in line with which his captain should give "*Halt, front: dress*".

Q. 7.—When a halted column is cautioned to open from the rear, what points are given?

A.—The covering-serjeant of the rear company gives the base point: the adjutant marks the alignment, at a company's distance from where the pivot flank of the head of the column will rest.

- C. Q. 8.—What does the captain of the leading company take as his marching point; and by whom is each company halted?

A.—The captain of the leading company marches on the head of the adjutant's horse. The captain of the rear company calls out the number of that next in front of him, and when it has gained the proper distance gives "*Halt*". The captain of the last-named company, in like manner, halts the company in his front; he then faces-about to correct his covering, fronts, and gives "*Dress*" to his own company; and so on, in succession.

- c. Q. 9.—In each case, how does the coverer giving the base point face, and hold his rifle; and when does he take post with his company?

A.—As when a column *closes* on a named company.

Q. 10.—When the opening is from a *central* company, how does the movement proceed?

A.—The companies in front of the named one move as in opening from the rear; those in rear, as in opening from the front. The junior major gives a point for the left-wing captains to march on, the adjutant a point for the right-wing captains; the other major superintends the captains' covering, from the battalion point of *appui*.

Q. 11.—Which will be the battalion point of *appui*?

A.—The captain of the named company.

- C. Q. 12.—How is a close or quarter-distance column *on the march*, opened from the rear?

A.—On the caution "OPEN TO QUARTER (*HALF, or WHEELING*) DISTANCE FROM THE REAR", the rear company is halted by its captain; the movement then *proceeds as from the halt*.

Q. 13.—When a halted close or quarter-distance column (suppose right in front) is required to *advance at more open distance* from the front, what caution or command is given; and how does the movement proceed? C.

A.—The battalion-commander gives “ADVANCE BY SUCCESSIVE COMPANIES FROM THE FRONT, AT QUARTER (or WHEELING) DISTANCE.—No. 1, QUICK MARCH”. The front company having gained the required distance, the captain of the 2nd company gives it the word “*Quick march*”; and so on, in succession, to the rear of the column.

Q. 14.—If the opening is to commence from the rear, what is done?

A.—The column is faced-about; and the company then in front is the first marched off.

Q. 15.—If a column *on the march* is required to open by advancing by successive companies from the front, what command follows the caution “ADVANCE BY SUCCESSIVE COMPANIES” &c.?

A.—“REAR COMPANIES, HALT”: by the battalion-commander.

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### Section 37.—A close or quarter-distance column wheeling on a fixed and moveable pivot.

(F. E., IV., Sec. 16.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a halted close or quarter-distance column is to wheel to the right or left on a *fixed* pivot; and what changes in the column will it effect? L. c.

A.—“COLUMN, LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL”. On the word “WHEEL,” the pivot man of the column faces into the named direction, his rear-rank man uncovering;

the covering-serjeant of the front company marks where its wheeling flank will rest when the wheel is completed ; all the companies in rear make a half-face to the wheeling flank ; and, if the wheel is to be to the pivot flank, the lieutenants move up on the reverse flanks of their companies.

Q. 2.—Which will be the pivot man of the column ?

A.—The man on the right or left of the front company, according as the wheel is to be made to the right or left.

Q. 3.—If the wheel is to be made to the reverse flank, will the coverer of the front company, in giving his point, run out by the front or by the rear ?

A.—By the front.

Q. 4.—What is the object of all the companies in rear of the leading one making a half-face to the wheeling flank ?

A.—To prevent crowding on the pivot flanks of companies during the wheel ; and to enable the men to circle round into the new direction.

C.     Q. 5.—Whether the wheel is to be to the pivot or the reverse flank, how do the captains face on the caution ?

A.—The captain of the front company stands fast : each of the other captains makes the half-face with his company.

Q. 6. — On the command "QUICK (*or* DOUBLE) MARCH", how should the front company wheel ?

A.—Its length of pace must be short in proportion to the depth of the column ; to give the remaining companies time to circle round.

Q. 7.—How do the remaining companies wheel ?

A.—Each man moves round on the circumference of a circle of which the pivot man of the column is the centre: the men nearest the pivot flank of each company keeping their inner shoulder well up at the commence-

ment of the wheel, so as to gain sufficient ground to the flank and to avoid diminishing the distance between companies.

Q. 8.—Suppose the wheel is made to the pivot flank, when does the captain of the leading company acquire his new front? C.

A.—He moves back during the wheel.

Q. 9.—What command is given when a column *on the march* is required to wheel?

A.—The same as the caution given at the halt: "COLUMN, LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL".

Q. 10.—On the word "HALT" what is done? L.

A.—The lieutenants, if on the reverse flank, fall back to their places in rear. The men face to their front and remain steady; unless the word "DRESS" follows, in which case they dress by the pivot flank.

Q. 11.—When the wheel is made on a moveable pivot, do all the companies in rear make a half *turn* to the wheeling flank?

A.—Yes; on the word "WHEEL".

Q. 12.—Does the coverer of the leading company give a point? c.

A.—No.

Q. 13.—How does the pivot man or the column act during the wheel?

A.—He moves with a very short pace round the wheeling point, keeping his shoulders square with his company.

Q. 14.—When will the lieutenants, if on the reverse flank, fall back to their places in column? L.

A.—When the column gets "FORWARD" or "HALT".

Q. 15.—During the wheel, whether on a halted or moveable pivot, which flank directs?

A.—Each company is directed by its wheeling flank; the files on which, should maintain their relative position to, and covering on, the leading company.

C. L. Q. 16.—Who are responsible for distance and covering?

A.—The leaders on the directing flank.

Q. 17.—How are the majors and adjutant employed during the wheel?

A.—The major of the leading wing is on the wheeling flank of the leading company, regulating its pace: the other major, in rear of the wheeling flank of the rear company, superintending the covering of the outer files. The adjutant will see that the companies close up to their leading files.

Q. 18.—On whose movements should the march of every man in the column be made to depend?

A.—On those of the leader of the rear company, who will take the full pace of 30 (or, in double time, 36) inches throughout the wheel.

Q. 19.—How does a *double* column wheel?

A.—When closed to quarter or close distance, it wheels as a single column.

Q. 20.—Can a close or quarter-distance column *taking ground to a flank in fours* wheel to its right or left?

A.—Yes; by the leading fours of all the companies wheeling round the pivot, as directed for the leading company in the ordinary column wheel.

C. L. Q. 21.—Where will the officer leading each company march; and why?

A.—On that flank of its leading four which is nearest the pivot: that he may be able to keep his distance from that point.

Q. 22.—How does an *open* column change direction?

A.—By the companies wheeling in succession, on *moveable* pivots, round the same point.

L. Q. 23.—If the wheel is to the reverse flank, by

whom is each company led during the change of direction?

A.—By the lieutenant, who moves up on its reverse flank.

Q. 24.—What rule must be observed by the lieutenants, in order that when “*Forward*” is given the pivot flanks may be in line?

A.—They must maintain the relative positions held by the reverse flanks when the column was marching by the pivot.

Q. 25.—Suppose the companies are of unequal strength?

A.—Weak companies should march a little past the wheeling point before they wheel: strong companies should wheel a little before they come up to it.

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### Section 38. — *A close or quarter-distance column changing front on the centre.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 18.)

Q. 1.—Suppose the column at the halt: to whom will the caution “CHANGE FRONT ON THE CENTRE” apply? c.

A.—The coverer of the front company places himself in front of the inner file of his reverse sub-division, the coverer of the rear company in rear of the inner file of his pivot subdivision: both facing inwards towards the column.

Q. 2.—Why are those coverers so placed?

A.—As points at which the subdivisions will wheel, and the leading subdivisions be halted when the movement is completed.

L. Q. 3.—What command will follow (suppose the column is *right* in front); and who will move?

A.—“RIGHT SUBDIVISIONS, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”; on which the named subdivisions will face-about, and the lieutenants place themselves on their outer flanks.

Q. 4.—On the command “QUICK MARCH”, how does the movement proceed?

A.—All the subdivisions step off; wheeling the half circle, without word of command, as they reach the wheeling point.

Q. 5.—Do the rear subdivisions make a half face (or turn) to the wheeling flank?

A.—No: they retain their proper front during the wheel, the whole touching to the inner flank.

Q. 6.—Do the subdivisions step short, on completing their wheel?

A.—No: they move forward at a full pace.

Q. 7.—What command will next be given; and when?

A.—“HALT, FRONT: DRESS”, when the subdivisions of each company are in line.

Q. 8.—Which will be the pivot flank of the column when the movement is completed?

A.—The same as before it commenced; for the order of the companies will not have been changed.

c. Q. 9.—When this movement is performed on the *march*, do the coverers of the front and rear companies give points on the caution?

A.—No: not until the following command “RIGHT (or LEFT) SUBDIVISIONS, RIGHT-ABOUT TURN”.

Q. 10.—On that command, do the subdivisions commence wheeling?

A.—The pivot subdivisions mark time 3 paces while the reverse are turning about; on the 4th pace the leading subdivisions commence their wheel.

Q. 11.—When will the commanding officer give “FRONT TURN”?

A.—Four paces before the subdivisions of each company become aligned ; so that they may move on together in the new direction.

Q. 12.—When do the covering-serjeants of the front and rear companies, and the lieutenants, resume their posts in the column ? L. c.

A.—On the command “HALT, FRONT : DRESS”, or “FRONT TURN”, as the case may be.

Q. 13.—Can a *double* column change front to the rear by wheeling on its centre, as above described ?

A.—Yes.

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Q. 14.—By what other method, besides wheeling on its centre, may a single column change its front ?

A.—By countermarching by ranks.

Q. 15.—Will the pivot flank of the column be changed ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 16.—How will the colour-party countermarch ?

A.—If the column is at open, half, or quarter distance, it will countermarch independently, and move across to the rear of the leading centre company : in close column, it can only face-about, correcting its formation when the column opens.

Q. 17.—From whom does the colour-party, in interior movements, take the word ?

A.—From the officer carrying the Queen's colour ; the word being given in an under tone.

Section 39.—*Changing the order of a column by the successive march of the rear Companies to the front.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 20, 21.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when it is required to change the leading flank of a column?

A.—“BY SUCCESSIVE COMPANIES, REAR WING TO THE FRONT”.

Q. 2.—By which flank of the column will the rear companies move up to the front?

A.—Invariably by the pivot flank.

C. Q. 3.—When, and how, is the rear company put in motion?

A.—On the caution; by command of its captain, who takes one pace to his front, faces to the right-about, and gives the word “*Form fours, left (or right). Quick march*”.

Q. 4.—How does he proceed while his company is moving out of the column; and what word does he give when it is clear?

A.—He stands steady till the company is clear; he then gives “*Front turn: by the right (or left)*”, and advances with it, passing close by the pivot flanks of the other companies.

Q. 5.—When will the next, and each succeeding, company receive the command from its captain to form fours, and to move out of the old column?

A.—It will get “*Form fours, left (or right)*” when the company which it will follow is approaching; and “*Quick march*” as that company passes it.

c. Q. 6.—Does the covering-serjeant of each company lead it, while it is moving out in fours?

A.—No: he steps short; and when the lieutenant changes his flank, takes his place.

Q. 7.—When does the lieutenant change his flank ?

A.—When his captain gives "*Front turn*".

Q. 8.—How does the colour-party move out of the old column, and which company will it follow in the new ?

A.—It moves out as a company, but in file: following the leading centre company.

Q. 9.—May a quarter-distance column bring its rear company to the front in the manner above described ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 10.—At what distance will the companies be, when in (the new) column ?

A.—At wheeling distance.

Q. 11. How does a column bring its rear company to the front on a road, where the space will not admit of the flank movement above described ?

A.—By the companies moving in succession from the rear to the front in *fours* from the pivot flank: the pivot section of each (except the rear) company being wheeled up, to give room.

Q. 12.—What caution is given to effect the change of front in that manner; and to whom will it apply? C.

A.—BY *FOURS FROM THE LEFT (or RIGHT), REAR WING TO THE FRONT*: on which the captain of the rear company instantly gives "*Form fours, left. Right wheel*" or "*Form fours, right. Left wheel*".

Q. 13.—By whose command will the pivot section of each of the remaining companies wheel up ?

A.—By that of the battalion-commander; who, after giving the caution "*By FOURS, &c.*", will give the command "*FOURTH (or FIRST) SECTIONS, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH*".

Q. 14.—How does the captain of each of those companies proceed, on the word "*QUICK MARCH*" ? C.

A.—He wheels inwards with his pivot section;

giving it the word "*Halt*" as it completes the quarter circle.

Q. 15.—When does the rear company step off; and how does it move?

A.—It steps off on the battalion-commander's word "*QUICK MARCH*"; wheels in the named direction; and moves straight to the front, passing by the rear ranks of the pivot sections of the remaining companies.

C. Q. 16.—When, and by whose command, does each succeeding company advance?

A.—Its captain gives "*Form fours, left (or right). Quick march*" in time to follow the company which will precede him in column, without losing distance.

Q. 17.—When, and by whose command, will each company be re-formed?

A.—When it has cleared the old front of the column, the captain will give "*Front form company. —Forward*".

Q. 18.—How will the captain move?

A.—He will move across to meet the wheeling flank.

Q. 19.—When will the company that was at the head of the old column, be ordered to front form?

A.—As soon as its leading four has gained the left (or right) of the road.

Q. 20.—Will the companies *invariably* be formed to the front, as each in succession clears the former front of the column?

A.—They may, if required, move on in fours.

Q. 21.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—On the battalion-commander's word "*QUICK MARCH*", if the old column was right in front, it moves to the rear of the 3rd section of the right-centre

company, and follows in rear of the left-centre ; if left in front, it moves to the rear of the 2nd section of the left-centre company, and follows in rear of the right-centre.

### Section 40.—*A Column taking ground to a flank.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 22, 23.)

Q. 1.—In how many ways does a column take ground to a flank?

A.—In fours ; by echellon of sections ; and by the diagonal march.

Q. 2.—When are the two last-mentioned methods employed ?

A.—When it is required to take ground at once to the front and to a flank.

Q. 3.—Is each of the three methods applicable, at whatever distance the column may be formed ?

A.—No : a *close* column can only take ground to a flank in fours, or by the diagonal march.

Q. 4.—When a column takes ground diagonally to a flank, which flank will direct ?

A.—The leading flank.

Q. 5.—When a column is cautioned to take ground to the reverse flank, do captains change flanks ? C. L.

A.—No : the lieutenants move up to lead, unless the battalion-commander gives the word “OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS”.

Q. 6.—Will the command to change flanks, if given, apply to the colour-party ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 7.—What caution and command are given, when a column on the march is to move to a flank by *fours*?

A.—“TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (*or LEFT*) IN FOURS. FORM FOURS, RIGHT (*or LEFT*)”.

C. L. Q. 8.—When a column is moving to a flank in fours, on which flank of its leading four does the leader of each company march?

A.—On that which is nearest to the company of direction; except in close column, when he marches at the head of his front rank.

L. E. c. Q. 9.—Where do the coverer and supernumeraries march, in close column?

A.—The coverer, if on the leading flank, marches at the head of the 2nd rank; if not, retains his usual place in column. The supernumeraries march between the fours.

Q. 10.—How is an open, half, or quarter-distance column taking ground to a flank in fours, *closed*?

A.—By the named company stepping short while the remainder wheel their leading fours the eighth of a circle towards it; and each of the remainder changing its direction parallel to that of the named company, and moving at a short pace till the battalion-commander gives “FORWARD” to the column.

C. L. Q. 11.—What will be done by the leader of each, except the named, company?

A.—He will, if not already there, change to that flank of the leading four which is nearest to the named company.

Q. 12.—By what other method may the closing be effected?

A.—On open ground, the companies may close or open by the diagonal march.

c. Q. 13.—When an open column *moves into an alignment* by fours, by whom will distance and covering for each company in succession be taken up?

A.—By its coverer, who will run out to mark where its pivot flank will rest in the alignment.

Q. 14.—How does the coverer of the leading company take his distance; and by whom will all the coverers be covered?

A.—The coverer of the leading company takes his distance from the point on which the column originally marched. The major of the leading wing covers from the front.

Q. 15.—May companies in column move to a flank in *file*?

A.—Only when it is necessary to pass through very narrow places.

Q. 16.—When a halted column is required to take ground to the front and to a flank in *echelon of sections*, what caution is given; and how does each company move?

A.—The caution "TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) IN ECHELLO. ON THE MOVE, BY SECTIONS, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL": on which each company moves as when singly formed\*.

Q. 17.—Who leads the column?

C. L.

A.—The captain or the lieutenant of the leading company, according as ground is taken to the pivot or to the reverse flank.

Q. 18.—To what should the attention of the leaders of the remaining companies be directed?

A.—They should keep their covering on the leading flank of the leading company, and preserve their distance from the company next in front of them.

Q. 19.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It wheels up parallel to, and marches in rear of, the section which precedes it in column.

Q. 20.—What command is given when the column is to resume its march to the front?

A.—"RE-FORM COLUMN": and, when the sections have wheeled back into line, "FORWARD".

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\* Sec. 15.

L. Q. 21.—When does the lieutenant of each company, if on the reverse flank, fall back to his post in column?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”.

Q. 22.—When a column on the march is to take ground to the front and a flank by the *diagonal march*, what command is given?

A.—“COLUMN: RIGHT (or LEFT) HALF TURN”.

Q. 23.—How will each company move?

A.—As when singly formed\*.

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### Section 41.—*A Battalion in Line wheeling into open Column.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 26, 27.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion in line wheel into open column on halted pivots?

A.—The companies are faced-about, and then wheeled.

C. c. Q. 2.—On the caution “OPEN COLUMN RIGHT IN FRONT”, how will the captain, coverer, and pivot man of each company move?

A.—The captain and pivot man of each company, and the covering-serjeant of the *right-flank* company, move as when the company is singly formed†. The other coverers stand fast.

Q. 3.—In all formations from line, what is the rule about the officer on the left of the line, and his coverer?

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\* Sec. 6, Q. 30-33.

† Sec. 7, Q. 8, 11-13.

A.—They fall back into the supernumerary rank on the caution\*.

Q. 4.—Do the mounted officers move on the caution?

A.—The senior major moves to the right of the line.

Q. 5.—On the word "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE", how do the colour-party, band, drummers, and pioneers, move?

A.—The colour-party faces to the right, and disengages to the rear; the band, &c., face-about.

Q. 6.—On the command "RIGHT WHEEL: QUICK MARCH", how does the formation proceed?

A.—Each company wheels; the colour-party wheels in file to the right, and is halted and fronted in rear of the right-centre company; and the band, drummers, pioneers, and mounted officers (except the senior major) move to their places in column.

Q. 7.—Where do the coverers of all the companies, except No. 1, march during the wheel; and when do they take their places in column? c.

A.—They march on the reverse flank of their company; taking post (together with the coverer of No. 1) on their captains' word "*Halt, front, dress*".

Q. 8.—When will the senior major take post in column?

A.—After covering the captains from the head of the column.

Q. 9.—How does a line break into open column *left* in front?

A.—The covering-serjeant of the left-flank company, on the caution, marks where its left flank will rest: the companies, after being faced-about, wheel to the left, and the junior major corrects the captains' covering from that flank.

Q. 10.—During the wheel into column, on which c.

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\* This rule will not be repeated.

flank does the coverer of each, except the left-flank, company march?

A.—On its present left.

Q. 11.—On the command “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”, how does the colour-party face?

A.—To the left.

- C. Q. 12.—Suppose a battalion in line, halted, is required to wheel back into open column of *subdivisions* or *sections*: what caution is given, and how do the captain and pivot file of each company proceed?

A.—The caution “BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), ON THE LEFT (or RIGHT) BACKWARD WHEEL”; or, if the subdivisions (or sections) exceed 12 files, “OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT (or LEFT) IN FRONT”. The captains and pivot files move as when the company is singly formed\*.

- c. Q. 13.—How do the covering-serjeants act on the caution?

A.—The coverer of the company that will be at the head of the column marks where the reverse flank of its front subdivision (or section) will rest, as when the company is singly formed; the remainder stand fast.

Q. 14.—Who will dress the pivots, and the subdivision (or section) leaders?

A.—The senior or the junior major, according as the column is to be right or left in front.

Q. 15.—Suppose the subdivisions (or sections) are *not* to face-about before wheeling: do the colour-party, band, drummers, and pioneers, face as in the wheel into column by companies?

C.L.E. A.—Yes; but *on the caution*.

Q. 16.—When a battalion advancing or retiring in line, is wheeled into column of companies, subdivisions, or sections: how does each company move?

A.—As when singly formed†.

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\* Sec. 11.

† Secs. 7, 11.

Q. 17.—How does the colour-party act?

A.—It wheels independently; moving to its place in column by the shortest line.

Q. 18.—When do the mounted officers, band, &c., move to their places in column?

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 19.—May a battalion be wheeled from line into column on moveable pivots from the halt?

A.—Yes; the caution commencing with "ON THE MOVE".

Section 42.—*A Battalion in Line moving in open column from either flank along the rear.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 28.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a battalion formed in line is to move in open column, say from the *right*, along the rear?

A.—"MOVE IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, or SECTIONS) FROM THE RIGHT ALONG THE REAR".

Q. 2.—How do the captains move?

C.

A.—They all change their flanks, remaining in rear of the line.

Q. 3.—What is the rule respecting the super-numerary rank, when a movement is to be along the rear of the line.

L. E.

A.—It closes up 2 paces, on the caution\*.

Q. 4.—Suppose the movement is to be by *companies*:—what command is given, and when?

C.

\* This general rule will not be repeated.

A.—The captain of the right-flank company, as he is changing flank, gives "*Form fours, left. Left wheel: Quick march*".

- c. Q. 5.—Where does the coverer of No. 1 place himself when the captain gives "*Form fours, left*"?

A.—At the head of its front rank.

- C. Q. 6.—When does the captain give "*Front turn*"?

A.—When the rear four is one pace beyond the supernumerary rank of the line.

Q. 7.—When is each succeeding company commanded to form fours left, and to move out of the line?

A.—It will get "*Form fours, left. Left wheel*" when the preceding company gets "*Front turn*"; and "*Quick march*" the moment that company passes it.

Q. 8.—Where do the captain and covering-serjeant of each company place themselves, when the captain gives "*Front turn*"?

A.—The captain on the right of the company; the coverer in rear of the 2nd file from that flank.

Q. 9.—When do they change to the pivot flank?

A.—When, all the companies being in column, the battalion-commander gives "**OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS**".

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—As a company, but in file.

Q. 11.—When will it get "*Front turn*"?

A.—When it has cleared the supernumerary rank of the line.

Q. 12.—When will it change flank?

A.—When the officers are ordered to change.

Q. 13.—Where will the mounted officers, and the serjeant-major, march?

A.—The mounted officers on the proper pivot flanks of the companies they cover in line, until "**OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS**" is given: the serjeant-major in rear of the centre serjeants.

Q. 14.—When this movement commences from the *left* of the battalion, what commands are given, by each captain in succession? C.

A.—“*Form fours, right. Right wheel: Quick march*”.  
—“*Front turn*”.

Q. 15.—How do the captains and coverers move on the caution? C. c.

A.—The captains fall to the rear; their coverers replacing them.

Q. 16.—On which flank of their companies do the captains march?

A.—On the left; until ordered to change flanks.

Q. 17.—When a battalion is to move from either flank along the rear in open column of *subdivisions* (or *sections*), where do the captains place themselves on the caution?

A.—In rear of the inner flank of whichever of their subdivisions (or sections) will lead when in column.

Q. 18.—By whom will the commands “*Form fours, left*” (or *right*): *left* (or *right*) *wheel: Quick march*”, and “*Front turn*”, be given to the rear subdivision (or each of the rear sections) of each company? L. E.

A.—By its own leader.

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### Section 43.—*A Battalion in Line advancing from a flank in open column of Companies (Subdivisions, or Sections).*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 29.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion halted in line is to advance in open column, say of *companies*, from a flank, what caution is given?

A.—“*RIGHT* (or *LEFT*) *COMPANY TO THE FRONT*”:

REMAINING COMPANIES, ON THE MOVE, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL."

C. c. Q. 2.—On that caution, which of the captains and coverers move?

A.—If the advance is to be from the *right*, the captain and coverer of the right-flank company change their flank, the captain and coverer of No. 2 falling to the rear.

Q. 3.—What command will follow?

A.—"QUICK MARCH"; from the battalion-commander.

C. Q. 4.—On that word, how does the flank company which will be at the head of the column step off?

A.—At a short pace of 21 inches.

Q. 5.—How long will it step short?

A.—Until the next company gets "*Forward*", on the completion of its 2nd wheel.

Q. 6.—What word is given by the battalion-commander, when the remaining companies have completed the 1st wheel?

A.—"FORWARD".

C. Q. 7.—From whom, and when, will the second company get the command to make its 2nd wheel?

A.—From its captain, on the word "FORWARD".

Q. 8.—When will the remaining companies wheel?

A.—As each reaches the spot where the second company wheeled.

C. c. Q. 9.—If the advance is from the right, when, and how, do the captain and coverer of each (except the leading) company change flanks?

A.—During the 1st wheel: the coverer passing by the rear, the captain by the front\*.

Q. 10.—If the advance is from the left?

A.—The captains remain in their places, and

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\* Sec. 7, Q. 27.

wheel with their companies; the coverers falling back to their places in column\*.

Q. 11.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It wheels the quarter circle as a company, then gets "*Left half turn*" if the advance is from the right, "*Right half turn*" if from the left: and on reaching its post in column, "*Front turn*".

Q. 12.—If a battalion in line is required to advance from a flank in open column of *subdivisions* or *sections*, how will the captains move? C.

A.—The captain whose company will lead the column, as in the same movement when the company is singly formed†: the remainder move to their places in column during the 1st wheel.

Q. 13.—By what other method may a line advance in open column from a flank?

A.—By the company that will lead the column advancing at a short pace, and the remainder moving to their place in column in *fours* or *files*, and getting "*Front turn*" when in position.

Section 44.—*A Battalion in Line advancing in double column of Companies (Subdivisions, or Sections).*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 30.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to advance in double column, say of *subdivisions*, what caution will be given, and to which of the captains and coverers will it apply? C. c.

A.—"TWO CENTRE SUBDIVISIONS TO THE FRONT. REMAINING SUBDIVISIONS, ON THE MOVE, INWARDS WHEEL." On that caution the captain of the right-centre

\* Sec. 7, Q. 27.

† Sec. 14.

company moves out one pace in front of the left-hand man of his right subdivision; the captain of the left-centre company one pace in front of the right-hand man of his left subdivision; and the coverers of the two flank companies give points for the 2nd wheels.

Q. 2.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It steps back 2 paces.

c. Q. 3.—What points are given?

A.—The coverer of No. 1 places himself opposite to the 3rd file from the right of the right-centre subdivision\*, the coverer of the left-flank company opposite to the 2nd file from the right of the left subdivision of the left-centre company: at subdivision distance, and one pace from, and facing towards, the line.

Q. 4.—What commands will follow?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”, and when the subdivisions have wheeled square “FORWARD”, from the battalion-commander.

C. Q. 5.—How do the two centre subdivisions advance?

A.—They advance at a short pace until the two following subdivisions complete their 2nd wheel. They will then, on the word “*Forward, by the left*” from the captain of the left-centre company, step off at the regular pace of 30 inches.

Q. 6.—How is the interval between the two leading subdivisions filled up?

A.—The left subdivision of the right-centre company, while stepping short, inclines to the other leading subdivision.

Q. 7.—Why is the word “*Forward*” given by the captain leading the *left-centre* subdivision; and why is not that subdivision the one to close?

A.—Because in double column the *proper left*, unless it is otherwise ordered, is the directing flank; and the officers on that flank command the subdivision (com-

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\* Q. 6.

pany, or section) aligned with them, as well as their own.

Q. 8.—How does the movement proceed?

C. L.

A.—Each wing of the battalion moves as in advancing in open column of subdivisions from a flank: the left-wing subdivision leaders giving "*Forward, by the left*", on the completion of the wheel into double column.

Q. 9.—Do the officers of each wing march as in *single* column?

A.—Yes.

Q. 10.—When the advance is to be in double column of *companies*, which of the captains will change flanks on the caution?

C.

A.—The captain of the left-centre company, only.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers and the colour-party march, in double column?

A.—The junior major marches in rear of the outer flank of the 2nd company (subdivision, or section) from the front of his wing, superintending the direction: the senior major and adjutant, having superintended all the 2nd wheels, follow in rear of the column. The colour-party is one pace in rear of the centre of the two leading companies (subdivisions, or sections).

Q. 12.—The serjeant-major, and band?

A.—The band is in rear of the column; the serjeant-major in rear of the colour-party.

Q. 13.—In the advance by double column of companies, or sections, how are the wheeling points given?

A.—In the same relative position as above explained\* to the outer flanks of the two centre companies, or sections; at company, or section, distance from the line.

Q. 14.—When do the coverers giving the points move off in their places in column?

A.—When their own companies (or their outer subdivisions, or sections) have completed their 2nd wheel.

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\* Q. 3.

Section 45.—*A Battalion in Line retiring in open column from a flank.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 31.)

Q. 1.—To what purpose is this movement applied; and what is the caution for it?

A.—To retiring over a bridge, or through a defile. The caution is “RETIRE BY COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, or SECTIONS) FROM THE LEFT IN REAR OF THE RIGHT” [or “FROM THE RIGHT IN REAR OF THE LEFT”].

C. c. Q. 2.—Suppose the retreat is to be from the left in rear of the right, and by *companies*; which of the captains and coverers move on the caution?

A.—All the captains fall to the rear. The coverer of No. 1 company gives a point in rear of the captain of No. 2, at a distance equal to the breadth of a company and three paces; the remaining coverers take post in rear of the 2nd file from the right of their companies.

Q. 3.—Why is the point given?

A.—For the companies to make their 2nd wheel on.

c. Q. 4.—How does the coverer face in giving it?

A.—Towards the line.

C. Q. 5.—What is done by the captain of the company on that flank (supposed to be the *left*) whence the retreat is to commence?

A.—He gives his company “*Right-about face. Quick march*” on the caution; “*Left wheel*” as it is taking the 3rd pace to the rear; and “*Forward*” when it has wheeled square.

Q. 6.—When will the captain of each succeeding (except the right-flank) company order it to face-about, and to wheel?

A.—He will face it about in time to march off when the company it will follow is within 3 paces of its (present) left flank; giving the wheeling word as it is taking the 3rd pace to the rear of the line.

Q. 7.—While each company is passing along the rear of the line, on which flank does its captain march? C.

A.—On that which is next the line.

Q. 8.—When will he change to the pivot flank; and what words of command will he give?

A.—Having reached the left of No. 1 company, he gives "*Right wheel*" and changes his flank: his men having wheeled square, he gives "*Forward, by the right*".

Q. 9.—Where does each covering-serjeant march? c.

A.—In front of the 2nd file from the reverse flank of his company till its 2nd wheel commences; he then moves in front of the 2nd file from the pivot flank.

Q. 10.—When does the captain of No. 1 give his words "*Right-about face*", and "*Quick march*"? C.

A.—He gives the former word when No. 2 is commencing its 2nd wheel; the latter, three paces before the wheel is completed.

Q. 11.—When will he change his flank?

A.—Just before giving the word "*Right-about face*".

Q. 12.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—Independently, as a company, following the left-centre company; and, after completing its 2nd wheel, will get to its place in the proper rear of the right-centre company, by moving up to the wheeling point and marking time.

Q. 13.—On the caution to retire from the *right* in rear of the *left*, how do the captains move? C.

A.—The captain of the left-flank company falls to the rear; the remainder change flanks, remaining in rear of the line.

Q. 14.—The covering-serjeants?

A.—The coverer of the left-flank company gives c.

the point for the 2nd wheels, at a distance equal to the breadth of a company and three paces from his captain: the remaining coverers place themselves in rear of the 2nd file from the left of their companies.

- C. Q. 15.—When the retreat is to be by *subdivisions* or *sections*, which subdivision, or section, of each company will invariably be led by the *captain*; and why?

A.—That which steps off last; so that when the column is fronted he may be at the head of his company.

- L.E. Q. 16.—By whose command will the other subdivision (or each of the other sections) *face-about*, *march off*, and *wheel*?

A.—It will *face-about*, and *march off*, by command of the captain: its leader will then *take command* of it, and give all the necessary words.

Q. 17.—In this movement, each company (or subdivision) will, when the column is formed, have more than its proper distance: how will this be corrected?

A.—Either by the leading company (or subdivisions) *stepping short* or *marking time* till the others close to *wheeling distance*; or by the leading company (or subdivisions) *moving forward* in *quick time*, and the remainder *closing at the double*; as the battalion-commander may direct.

Q. 18.—In what other way may the retreat from one flank in rear of the other be effected?

A.—By each company (or subdivision), in *succession*, *facing*, or *forming fours*, in the required direction; and *moving along* the rear of the line until its leader gives "*Rear turn*".

- C. L. Q. 19.—When will each leader give "*Rear turn*"?

A.—On reaching the inner flank of the company (or subdivision) in rear of which he is to retire, he *will halt* and allow his company (or subdivision) to

move on until its rear file, or four, reaches him, and will then give that word.

Q. 20.—On the word “*Rear turn*”, where will the covering-serjeant place himself? c.

A.—In front of the 2nd file from the flank on which his captain is marching.

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Section 46.—*A Battalion in Line retiring in double column from both flanks in rear of the centre.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 31.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to retire from both flanks, in rear of the centre, say by *subdivisions*, what caution is given?

A.—“RETIRE BY SUBDIVISIONS FROM BOTH FLANKS IN REAR OF THE CENTRE.”

Q. 2.—Which of the captains and coverers move on that caution? C. c.

A.—The right-wing captains, (except the captain of the right-centre company) change flanks; the coverers of the two centre companies give the wheeling points for the remaining subdivisions.

Q. 3.—Where do those coverers give their points; and how facing? c.

A.—At subdivision distance and three paces in rear of the 2nd files from the outer flanks of the two centre subdivisions: facing towards the line.

Q. 4.—What follows?

A.—The subdivisions of each wing move as in retiring from one flank in rear of the other\*.

Q. 5.—Who will give the word “*Forward*” at the completion of the 2nd wheels? C. L.

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\* Sec. 45.

A.—The proper left-wing leaders, according to the general rule.

- C. Q. 6.—When, and by whom, are the two centre subdivisions faced to the right-about, and marched off?

A.—They face-about when the subdivisions they will follow in the double column commence their 2nd wheel, and step off when those subdivisions are 3 paces from the completion of the wheel, by command of the captain of the left-centre company.

Q. 7.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It faces-about with the two centre subdivisions, and then takes 3 paces to its new front; stepping off with those subdivisions.

Q. 8.—How is the interval between the two centre subdivisions filled up?

A.—By those subdivisions inclining to each other as they move off.

- c. Q. 9.—When do the coverers of the two centre companies march off in their places in the double column?

A.—They will face-about so as to step off on the left-centre captain's word "*march*".

Q. 10.—Where do the mounted officers march?

A.—The junior major superintends the direction as in open column: the senior major and adjutant superintend the wheels of all the subdivisions, then follow in rear of the column.

- C. L. Q. 11.—In what other way may the retreat be effected?

A.—By the subdivisions facing (or forming fours) inwards, and moving in succession along the rear of the line until they meet in rear of the two centre subdivisions; when they will get "*Rear turn*" from their leaders, and "*By the right*" from the leader on that flank.

Section 47.—*A Battalion in Line forming open, quarter-distance, or close Column on any named Company.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 32.)

Q. 1.—When the caution to form column is given, what is the rule respecting the captains changing flank? C.

A.—The captain of the named company, if not already on what will be its pivot flank in column, changes to that flank. The remaining captains, if not already there, change to that flank of their company which will lead when moving into column.

Q. 2.—What will be the caution when column is to be formed from line on either flank company: suppose the *right*?

A.—“OPEN (QUARTER-DISTANCE, or CLOSE) COLUMN IN REAR (or FRONT) OF No. 1”.

Q. 3.—Suppose the column is to be formed in *rear* of No. 1, who (besides the captain of the named company) will move on the caution? C.

A.—The coverer of that company gives a base point 6 paces in front of, and facing towards, his captain; the captain and coverer of No. 2 fall to the rear; and the senior major places himself in front of the base point, to superintend the covering.

Q. 4.—If the caution were to form column in *front* of No. 1, would the coverer of that company give the base point?

A.—No: it would be given by the supernumerary serjeant, 6 paces in *rear* of the captain.

Q. 5.—When column is to be formed on the *left-flank* company, by whom is the base point given: and who superintends the covering? c.

A.—If the formation is to be in front of that company, the base point is given by its supernumerary serjeant, in rear of the captain; if in rear, by its coverer, in front of the captain. The junior major superintends the covering.

- c. Q. 6.—When the formation is to be on a *central* company; what caution is given, and how does the coverer of the named company proceed?

A.—“OPEN (CLOSE, or QUARTER-DISTANCE) COLUMN, RIGHT (or LEFT) IN FRONT, ON NO. —”: on which the covering-serjeant of the named company marks the pivot flank of the company that will stand next in front of it.

Q. 7.—How does he face, in giving his point?

A.—He first covers on his captain; then faces-about.

Q. 8.—By whom, and whence, will the covering be superintended?

A.—By the senior major: from the front, if the column is to be formed at close or quarter distance, from the pivot flank of the company of formation, if the column is to be an open one.

Q. 9.—The caution having been given, and the base point placed, what command will follow?

A.—The battalion-commander will give “REMAINING COMPANIES: FORM FOURS, RIGHT (LEFT, or INWARDS)” according as the column is to be formed on the right-flank, the left-flank, or a central, company.

- c. Q. 10.—When is the pivot flank of the company that will stand next in front or rear of the named company marked?

A.—If the formation is on a flank company, on the word “FORM FOURS, RIGHT (or LEFT)”. If the formation is on a central company, the pivot flank of the company which will stand next in front is marked on the caution, that of the company which will stand next in rear, on the word “FORM FOURS, INWARDS”. The coverers of the remaining companies run out to give their points when within 20 paces of the pivot flank of the column.

Q. 11.—What is the rule about coverers marking the *pivot flanks* of companies in the formation of column?

A.—The coverer of each (except the named) company marks the pivot flank of his own company or of that which will stand next in its front, according as his company moves into column in rear or front of the named one. Thus each coverer is responsible for his own company's distance.

Q. 12.—The companies having formed fours as ordered, what will be done by the leading four of each?

A.—It will disengage to front or rear as may be necessary.

Q. 13.—How does each captain lead his company into column? C.

A.—If moving in rear of the named company, he leads his men to, so as to pass in rear of, his covering-serjeant; halts till the rear four reaches him; then gives "*Halt, front, dress*", and takes post on the spot which the coverer will then vacate. If moving in front of the named company, he leads his company to where its reverse flank will rest, then, changing direction, leads on to the coverer marking its pivot flank, gives "*Halt, front, dress*", and falls in.

Q. 14.—What should the captain bear in mind, in giving that word?

A.—That when a company in fours comes to its front, there will always be a file to come up on its left flank. He should, therefore, give his word "*Halt*", when the company has passed the serjeant one pace, or one pace before it reaches the serjeant, as the case may be.

Q. 15.—How does a serjeant give a point for a company in column; and when does he fall into his place in column? C.

A.—Covering is taken up with the rifle at the 'recover'. The serjeant giving the base point for the column comes to the 'shoulder' and takes post in column on the major's word "*STEADY*"; the remainder come to the 'shoulder' when correctly covered, taking

post in column when the company for which they are giving a point gets "*Halt, front : dress*".

Q. 16.—When does the colour-party face into the required direction ; and how does it move into column ?

A.—It faces when the remaining companies form fours ; and on the word "*QUICK MARCH*" moves independently, in file, to its place.

Q. 17.—How is a *double* column of companies, or subdivisions, formed from line ?

A.—On the two centre companies or subdivisions ; each wing moving as a single column.

Q. 18.—At what distance is it formed ?

A.—At the wheeling distance of the companies, or subdivisions, of which each wing is composed : unless otherwise directed.

c. Q. 19.—By whom is the base point given ?

A.—By the covering-serjeant of the left-centre company, in front of his captain.

Q. 20.—If the double column is to be one of *subdivisions*, by whom will covering and distance for the rear subdivision of each company be taken up ?

A.—By its supernumerary serjeant.

Q. 21.—What is the general rule with respect to the front of a column ?

A.—That it should always be as large as the ground will allow.

J.L.E. Q. 22.—Suppose the front of an open column, halted, is to be diminished by the companies forming subdivisions, or the subdivisions forming sections ; who will give the necessary words to each company ?

A.—The battalion-commander will give the general word "*SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT- (or LEFT-)*"

ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS FACE": the leaders of subdivisions or sections giving "*Halt, front: dress*".

Q. 23.—How does a column reduce its front?

A.—A quarter-distance column, by breaking off one or two files from the pivot flanks of companies, or forming four-deep and closing on a flank or on the centre; an open column, by diminishing the companies to subdivisions (or the subdivisions to sections), by forming four-deep and closing, or by breaking into fours from the reverse, or breaking off files from the pivot, flank. A double column may reduce its front by the doubling of subdivisions (or sections), by forming fours and closing, or by advancing in double files (or fours) from the centre.

Q. 24.—Can a close column diminish its front?

A.—No.

# Section 48.—*A Battalion in open column wheeling into Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 2.)

Q. 1.—When an open column, say *right* in front, is required to wheel into line on halted pivots, what is the caution; and to whom will it apply? C. c.

A.—"*LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE*": on which the captain and pivot file of each company, and the coverer of the front company, move as when a single company as in column wheels into line, the pivot men, when they have faced, looking to the left: the coverer of each (except the front) company places himself on its right; the band, drummers, and pioneers—if at the head of the column\*—face to the right; and the junior major

\* Sec. 27, Q. 22.

superintends the pivot men's dressing from the rear of the column.

Q. 2.—Why does the front company, only, have its wheeling flank marked by the coverer?

A.—Because it has not, like the remainder, the pivot flank of a company to wheel up to.

c. Q. 3.—Why does the coverer of each (except the front company) place himself on its right?

A.—To preserve his captain's place in line.

Q. 4.—What word is given by the junior major when the pivot men are dressed?

A.—“STEADY”.

Q. 5.—What command will follow; and its effect?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”: on which the companies wheel into line; and the mounted officers (and band, drummers, and pioneers, if at the head of the column) move to their respective posts.

C. Q. 6.—When does each captain halt his company: and what follows?

A.—The captain of the front company halts it when the wheeling flank is 2 paces from the coverer; of each of the rest, when the wheeling flank is 2 paces from the flank of the company next in line. The company will then be dressed and get the word “*Eyes front*”.

Q. 7.—How does the colour-party get to its place in line; and by whom will it be dressed?

A.—It wheels up between the two centre companies; the captain of the company that wheels up to the centre will dress it with his own men.

c. Q. 8.—When does each pivot man drop his hand, and each covering-serjeant take post in line?

A.—The pivot man drops his hand when the company that wheels up to him receives “*Eyes front*”; the coverer takes post when his own company gets *that word*.

Q. 9.—When a column *left* in front is cautioned c.  
to wheel into line, does the coverer of each (except  
the front) company place himself on its reverse flank?

A.—No; he remains steady till the word “MARCH”,  
then moves up to the *right* of his company, thus  
preserving his captain's place in line.

Q. 10.—Why does he not move up into that place  
on the caution?

A.—In order not to obscure the pivot man.

Q. 11.—By whom will the pivots be dressed?

A.—By the senior major from the rear of the  
column.

Q. 12.—If, when the wheel into line is completed,  
there should be intervals, or insufficient room, between  
any of the companies, what is done?

A.—The companies of each wing are ordered by the  
major to close as may be required.

Q. 13.—How will the captain of any company that C.  
is to close proceed?

A.—If the company is closed to its left, to take in  
files on its right, the captain stands fast; if his com-  
pany has no files out on its right, he closes with it;  
if the company on his right is closed to its right, he  
closes with that company.

Q. 14.—If a column *on the march* is ordered to C.L.E.  
wheel into line, how will the officers and covering- c.  
serjeant of each company move?

A.—As when the company is singly formed.

Section 49.—*A Battalion in open column forming Line to the front on any named Company.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 33.)

Q. 1.—When line is to be formed from column, what is the first thing done?

A.—The alignment is determined, and the base of formation marked.

Q. 2.—What is the 'alignment'?

A.—An imaginary straight line lying between 'the point of *appui*', *i. e.* the point on which the formation commences, and 'the distant point' (or, if line is formed on a central company, the two distant points).

Q. 3.—By whom will the distant point (or points) be given?

A.—In a formation on a flank company, the adjutant gives the distant point; in a formation on a central company, the adjutant marks the right of the battalion, the junior major the left.

c. Q. 4.—In a formation of line from single column, how is the 'base of formation' marked?

A.—By the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation, who place themselves one in front of each flank file.

Q. 5.—Are any other points given besides those already specified (*viz.*, the point of *appui*, the distant point or points, and the base points in front of the company of formation)?

A.—A point will be given in front of the outer flank of each company as it comes up into line.

Q. 6.—Which is the 'outer' flank of a company coming up into line?

A.—That which is furthest from the point of *appui*.

Q. 7.—In line formations how does a serjeant give a point for his company to dress upon? C.

A.—He stands at the 'recover', facing towards the point of *appui*: as his company approaches, holding his rifle at the position of the 'recover' with the hand of the outer arm, he extends the inner arm with the fist clenched, dropping it when the man who dresses up to the fist is steady.

Q. 8.—By whom is the covering of the points superintended?

A.—In a formation on a flank company, by the major nearest the point of formation; in a central formation, by the senior major.

Q. 9.—When an open column *advancing* is to form line, what caution and command are given?

A.—The caution "FORM LINE ON THE LEADING COMPANY", followed by the command "REMAINING COMPANIES, LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL".

Q. 10.—When will the leading company be halted? C.

A.—When the remaining companies, having wheeled outwards to the required angle, get "FORWARD".

Q. 11.—At what degree of wheel do the remaining companies get that word?

A.—When they have completed the eighth of a circle.

Q. 12.—When will the major of the leading wing move up to the point of *appui*, and the adjutant give the distant point?

A.—When the leading company is halted.

Q. 13.—How does the captain of the leading company proceed on the word "FORWARD"? C.

A.—He halts it; changes his flank; gives the word "*Dress*"; and, having dressed his men and given "*Eyes front*", takes post in line.

Q. 14.—When, and how, are the base points given in front of the leading company? C.

A.—On the captain's word "*Dress*": the coverer placing himself in front of the outer, the supernumerary serjeant in front of the inner, flank.

- C. Q. 15.—On which flank do the captains of the remaining companies march when in echellon?

A.—On that which is nearest the point of *appui*; according to the invariable rule when companies come up successively into line.

- Q. 16.—When do they change flanks?

A.—While their companies are wheeling into echellon.

- Q. 17.—How are the companies led up into line?

A.—The captain, when his inner flank reaches the outer flank of the rear rank of the last formed company, gives "*Right (or left) wheel*", moves out, and when his company has wheeled parallel to the alignment, gives "*Halt, dress up*". He then dresses his men, gives "*Eyes front*", and takes post.

- c. Q. 18.—On which flank of his company, when in echellon, does each coverer march; and when will he place himself there?

A.—On its outer flank; taking post on the word "*FORWARD*".

- Q. 19.—What will he do when the inner flank of his company arrives within 20 paces of the alignment?

A.—He will run out and, covering on the base points, mark where its outer flank will rest in line.

- Q. 20.—In all line formations, when do the serjeants giving points take post in line?

A.—The base points on the major's word "*STEADY*" at the completion of the formation; the remainder when the 2nd company from their own (counting towards the distant point) gets "*Eyes front*".

- Q. 21.—How does the colour-party move up into line, and by whom is it dressed?

A.—Independently, as a company; being dressed by the captain of the left-centre or right-centre company, according as the column was right or left in *front*.

Q. 22.—If an open column *retiring* is ordered to form line on the leading company, how do the captains proceed? C.

A.—The captain of the named company acts as the captain of the leading company when the column is advancing; except that his word will be "*Halt, front, dress*". The other captains do *not* change their flanks, and lead up into line as in forming on a rear company from the halt\*.

Q. 23.—When are companies coming up into line halted; and why?

A.—They are halted in rear of the points, and then dressed up into line; in order that the points may be kept clear.

Q. 24.—To which flank will the men invariably look for their dressing?

A.—To the battalion point of *appui*.

Q. 25.—When a *halted* column is required to form line on its front company, what will be the caution; and its effect? C. L. c.

A.—"FORM LINE ON THE FRONT COMPANY": on which the major nearest the point of formation and the adjutant proceed as in the same formation on the march; the captains, &c., change flanks; and the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the front company mark the base of formation.

Q. 26.—What caution and command will next be given; and to whom will they apply? C. c.

A.—"REMAINING COMPANIES, FOUR PACES ON THE RIGHT (or LEFT) BACKWARD WHEEL. QUICK MARCH". The captain, covering-serjeant, and pivot man of each (except the front) company proceed as when a company singly formed wheels a given number of paces on a flank from the halt†.

\* Q. 38, 39.

† Sec. 9, Q. 2-5.

Q. 27.—Will the captain of the front company dress it?

A.—Yes; when the remaining companies commence wheeling back into echelon.

Q. 28.—All the companies in echelon having got "*Eyes front*", and the captains and coverers having fallen in, what will follow?

A.—On the command "FORM LINE: QUICK MARCH": the formation will proceed as when the remaining companies, having wheeled into echelon on the march, receive the word "FORWARD".

L. E. Q. 29.—When will the supernumerary rank of each company gain its distance of three paces from the rear rank?

A.—That of the last-formed company on the captain's word "*Halt, dress up*"; of the remainder, when the company next succeeding gets the word '*wheel*'.

Q. 30.—How will the colour-party get to its place in line?

A.—As in the same movement done on the march\*.

Q. 31.—When line is to be formed *obliquely* to the front of the column, what preliminary step will be necessary?

A.—The front company will be wheeled back, on its reverse flank, into the required direction.

Q. 32.—The remaining companies then wheeling their 4 paces, as already explained?

A.—No: it will be necessary for the remaining companies to wheel back, *in addition to those 4 paces*, half the number of the paces wheeled by the leading company.

Q. 33.—Why?

A.—That they may be placed perpendicularly to the lines by which they must march to their several points of formation.

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\* Q. 21.

Q. 34.—If the front company, instead of being wheeled *back*, is wheeled *up* on its reverse flank, how will the remaining companies move?

A.—As when an open column forms line to the reverse flank\*.

Q. 35.—How is line formed on the *rear* company of an open column?

A.—The remaining companies are faced-about, wheeled 4 paces backward on their proper pivot flanks, and then marched up into line.

Q. 36.—Do the captains change flanks on the caution? C.

A.—No.

Q. 37.—By which flank will the captain of the company of formation order it to dress; and when?

A.—By the pivot flank; when the remaining companies are wheeling into echelon.

Q. 38.—The word "FORM LINE: QUICK MARCH" having been given to the remaining companies, when will the captain of each give his word "*Right (or left) wheel*"?

A.—When the inner flank of its leading rank reaches the outer flank of the company last formed in line.

Q. 39.—What other words will he give?

A.—When his company has wheeled into the alignment, "*Forward*"; when it is 2 paces in rear of the alignment, "*Halt, front: dress up.—Eyes front*".

Q. 40.—What precaution must be taken by the c. coverers in giving their points?

A.—They must leave room for their companies to pass clear of them; and when they have passed, must take a pace to their front (without losing their covering) to clear the inner flank of the next company coming up into line.

Q. 41.—What is meant by ‘a central company’?

A.—Any except the two flank companies.

Q. 42.—When line is to be formed on a *central* company of an open column, on which flank will the remaining companies wheel back?

A.—Those in front of the named company, on their proper pivot flanks; those in rear, on their reverse flanks.

- C. Q. 43.—Will the captain of the named company change his flank on the caution; and from which flank will he dress the company?

A.—He will change his flank only if *right* is in front; the company being invariably dressed from the right.

- c. Q. 44.—How do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant giving the base points in front of the named company, place themselves?

A.—The covering-serjeant opposite its left, the supernumerary serjeant opposite its right; facing each other.

Q. 45.—By whom, and whence, will the coverers, as they run out, be covered?

A.—By the senior major, from the supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation.

Q. 46.—What will be the serjeant-major’s duty in this central formation?

A.—He will move up to the left of the company of formation; dress the coverer of the next company on its right; then move to his place in rear of the line.

Q. 47.—How do the companies in front and rear of the named company move up into line?

A.—Those in front, as when the formation is on the rear company; those in rear, as when the formation is on the front company.

Q. 48.—On which company of the column will line

be formed, if it is to be formed *in inverted order*; and what will be the caution?

A.—On the front or rear company: the caution being “IN INVERTED ORDER, FORM LINE ON NO. —”.

Q. 49.—How will the companies form in that case?

A.—So as to place the original right-flank company on the left, the original left-flank company on the right, of the line.

### Section 50.—*A Battalion in open Column forming Line to the reverse flank.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 35.)

Q. 1.—May this movement be done either from the halt or on the march?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Suppose the column on the march: on the caution “FORM LINE TO THE REVERSE FLANK”, who will move? C. c.

A.—All the captains change flanks; their covering-serjeants taking their places.

Q. 3.—What will be the next word given? C.

A.—The captain of the leading company, as he is changing his flank, gives “*Right (or left) wheel: double*”; when the company has wheeled square, “*Forward*”; and after advancing 3 paces, “*Halt, dress up*”. He then dresses his men on the base points, gives “*Eyes front*”, and takes post.

Q. 4.—By whom, and when, are the base points given? c.

A.—By the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the leading company, the moment it gets the word “*wheel*”.

- C. Q. 5.—When, and how, will the next company, and each of the others in succession, be ordered by its captain to wheel into the new direction?

A.—It will be ordered to wheel, at the double, as it reaches the outer flank of the last halted company.

- L. E. Q. 6.—When do the supernumeraries of each company step back to their proper distance?

A.—As the rear of the column passes clear of them.

- C. Q. 7.—Suppose line is to be formed at an angle less than a right angle to the direction of the column?

A.—It is so stated in the caution, and the captain of the 2nd company at once gives it "*Left wheel*" or "*Right wheel*" according as right or left is in front, and when it is on a line parallel to the new alignment, "*Forward*".

Q. 8.—When do all the captains in rear of the 2nd company change direction?

A.—As they arrive at the spot where that company wheeled.

Q. 9.—When, and how, does each captain change his flank?

A.—He continues on the proper pivot flank till he orders his company to wheel; and *then* changes, passing (as usual) by the rear.

Q. 10.—How does a battalion in open column of *subdivisions*, or *sections*, form line to the reverse flank?

A.—Each company moves as in the same movement in company drill\*.

- C. Q. 11.—In forming line to the reverse flank from the *halt*, when do captains change flanks; and how is the movement effected?

A.—The captains change flanks on the caution; on

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\* Sec. 17.

the word "QUICK MARCH" the formation proceeds as when on the march.

Q. 13.—Suppose a column has broken into fours from the reverse flank, how may line be formed to that flank without wheeling?

A.—By the companies forming successively to the reverse flank on their leading files.

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Section 51.—*A Battalion in double column forming Line to the front.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 36.)

Q. 1.—Does a double column form line to the front by echelon from the halt, or on the march?

A.—A double column of companies, either from the halt or on the march; a double column of subdivisions (or sections), only on the march.

Q. 2.—Suppose a double column of subdivisions: what caution and command will be given?

A.—"FORM LINE ON THE TWO LEADING SUBDIVISIONS. REMAINING SUBDIVISIONS, OUTWARDS WHEEL—FORWARD".

Q. 3.—By whom, and when, are the two leading subdivisions halted? C.

A.—By the captain on the directing flank, on the word "FORWARD".

Q. 4.—What further command will those subdivisions receive from the captain on the directing flank?

A.—"*Four paces outwards close. Quick march*".

- c. Q. 5.—By whom, and when, is the base of formation marked?

A.—By the covering-serjeants of the two centre companies, who, when the two leading subdivisions get the word "*Halt*", place themselves where the outer flanks of their respective *companies* will rest in line: and by the centre serjeant, who, at the same time, moves out and gives a centre point.

Q. 6.—How do the three base points respectively face?

A.—The coverers inwards; the centre serjeant to the right.

Q. 7.—By whom will the two centre subdivisions be ordered to dress?

A.—The captains of the two centre companies move across by the front, place themselves one on each side of the centre serjeant, and give their own inner subdivision "*Eyes —, dress*".

- C. L. Q. 8.—When do the leaders of the remaining subdivisions change flanks?

A.—While their subdivisions are wheeling outwards.

- c. Q. 9.—Where does each coverer place himself when his captain changes flank; and when does he run out to give his point?

A.—He places himself on the outer flank of his subdivision; running out to take up covering and distance for the whole company when within 20 paces of the alignment.

- L. Q. 10.—Do the lieutenants who are leading subdivisions move out, on coming up into line, to dress them?

A.—No: they fall back, as usual, into the supernumerary rank.

Q 11.—From which point does the senior major cover?

A.—From the centre.

Q. 12.—How will the serjeant-major be employed during the formation of the line ?

A.—He will assist the senior major in superintending the covering.

Q. 13.—From what point will the supernumerary L. E. rank take up their dressing ?

A.—From the centre.

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Section 52.—*A Battalion in double column forming Line to the right or left.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 37.)

Q. 1.—When a double column is required to form line to either flank, on the march, what command may it first have to receive ?

A.—If not marching, it will be ordered to march, by the flank to which it is to form : and the leaders on that flank will correct their covering and distance.

Q. 2.—What other caution or command will be given : suppose line is to be formed to the *right* ?

A.—The caution "FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT" followed by the command "RIGHT WING, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE".

Q. 3.—By whom are the subdivisions of each right-wing company (suppose the column is one of subdivisions) halted and dressed in line ? C.

A.—By the captain ; who turns to the right-about and moves, during the wheel, to the right of the company.

Q. 4.—When the right wing receives the command C. L. "RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE", what is done by the leaders of its rear subdivisions, and by all the left-wing leaders ?

A.—The former fall back into the supernumerary rank ; the latter change flanks.

Q. 5.—Where does the supernumerary serjeant of the right-flank company place himself?

A.—Opposite to its inner flank; thus marking the right of the line.

- c. Q. 6.—When do the covering-serjeants of the right wing run out to give points for their companies?

A.—On the word “RIGHT WING, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE”.

Q. 7.—How do the subdivisions of each company take up their dressing?

A.—By the right.

Q. 8.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will wheel as a subdivision, and form in its proper place on the left of the right-centre company.

- C. L. Q. 9.—How will the left-wing subdivisions form line?

A.—They will form successively to their reverse flank.

Q. 10.—Which will be the point of *appui*?

A.—The inner flank of the named wing.

Q. 11.—How does a double column on the march form line to the *left*?

A.—On the same principle as when forming to the right; the command being “LEFT WING, LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE”.

Q. 12.—When a *halted* double column of subdivisions is to form line, say to the right, what caution and command will be given?

A.—“FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT. RIGHT WING, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE. THE WHOLE, QUICK MARCH”.

- C. L. Q. 13.—How will each wing move?

c. A.—The subdivisions of the named wing wheel into line as in the case of a single company. The subdivisions of the other wing step off and form *successively* to their reverse flank, as in the same *formation on the march*.

Q. 14.—By whom, and whence, are the coverers of the outer wing dressed?

A.—By the major of the named wing, from the point of *appui*.

Q. 15.—When line is formed to a flank from double column, does the centre-serjeant give a point, as in forming to the front?

A.—He gives a point only if the movement is done from the halt; facing to the point of *appui*.

Q. 16.—What will be the serjeant-major's duty, in either of these formations?

A.—To dress the supernumerary rank from the flank nearest the point of *appui*.

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Section 53.—*A Battalion in close or quarter-distance column deploying into Line.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 38-40.)

Q. 1.—On what base are all deployments made?

A. On the front company of the column.

Q. 2.—How will the remaining companies move out of column?

A.—In fours; unless the ground should render it necessary to move in files.

Q. 3.—To which flank will they form fours?

A.—To the right or left, irrespective of the pivot flank; or outwards.

Q. 4.—What caution is given when a quarter-distance column is to deploy to the right or left; and to which of the captains and serjeants will it apply? C. c.

A.—“**DEPLOY TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT)**”; on which the captain of the front company changes flank, to be

ready to dress it from the point of *appui*; and its coverer and supernumerary serjeant give the base points in front of it; the remaining captains, if not already there, change to that flank of their companies that will lead during the deployment.

- C. c. Q. 5.—When it is required to deploy outwards, what caution is given, and what is done?

A.—“DEPLOY OUTWARDS: — COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT”: the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the front company give base points in front of it, the captain standing fast. The other captains move as in deploying to a flank.

Q. 6.—Which company (or companies) will be ordered to move to the right?

A.—The next in succession from the front.

- C. Q. 7.—How do the captains act on the command “FORM FOURS, LEFT (RIGHT, or OUTWARDS)”?

A.—The captain of the front company stands fast: the captain of the company next in rear (or, in a deployment outwards, the captain of the company next in rear, and of the front company of those that have formed fours left) will take a pace to the front and face to the right-about; the remainder will place themselves on the pivot flank of their leading fours.

- c. Q. 8.—How do the covering-serjeants act?

A.—The coverer of the next company to the front runs out to mark where its outer flank will rest in line: the remainder take their usual places in fours.

Q. 9.—Opposite to which flanks of the front company do its coverer and supernumerary serjeant marking the base of formation, place themselves?

A.—When the deployment is to one flank, the coverer takes the flank furthest from the point of *appui*: when to both flanks, he takes the reverse flank.

- C. Q. 10.—How will the captain of the front company, and of the company next in rear, proceed on the word “QUICK MARCH”?

A.—The captain of the front company will dress it, give "*Eyes front*"; and take post. The captain of the company next in rear (and, in a deployment outwards, of the front company of those that are to move to the left) will stand fast, allowing it to move on till its flank is clear; he will then, moving out to the front, give "*Front turn: by the —*", and when it is 2 paces from the alignment "*Halt, dress up, Eyes front.*"

Q. 11.—How are the remaining companies led up into line?

A.—Each captain, when he hears "*Front turn*" given to the company which will precede him into line, halts till his inner flank is clear: he then, placing himself on that flank, gives "*Front turn: by the —*". When about 4 paces from the alignment, he runs out, giving "*Halt, dress up*"; dresses his men from the 2nd file beyond the coverer of the last-formed company, gives "*Eyes front*", and takes post.

Q. 12.—Who will lead each company when its captain halts? c.

A.—The covering-serjeant.

Q. 13.—How does the colour-party get to its place in line?

A.—It faces into the required direction when the companies form fours, steps off on the word "*QUICK MARCH*", and deploys independently. In a deployment outwards, if any companies of the rear wing move to the right, the colour-party moves out to that flank till opposite to its place in line, halts till its front is clear, then moves up.

Q. 14.—By whom will it be dressed?

A.—By whichever of the two centre captains comes up into line farthest from the point of *appui*.

Q. 15.—When does the supernumerary rank of each company correct its distance from the rear rank? L. E.

A.—It steps back as its rear is cleared by the companies deploying.

- c. Q. 16.—When do the coverers, except the coverer of the front company and of the company next in rear, run out to give their points?

A.—When they arrive at 20 paces from the alignment.

- Q. 17.—Can a *double* column be deployed into line?

A.—Yes; when closed to quarter distance.

- c. Q. 18.—When the deployment is, as usual, on the two front companies (or subdivisions), by whom are the base points given?

A.—By the centre serjeant, and the coverers of the two centre companies, as in the formation of line from double column to the front.

- Q. 19.—In what case will it be necessary for a double column to deploy both wings in the same direction?

A.—When it moves up to either extremity, instead of to the centre, of the intended alignment.

- Q. 20.—On which of its companies (or subdivisions) will each wing deploy?

A.—The wing that deploys *first*, on its rear company or subdivision: the other wing, on its front company or subdivision, in the usual way.

- C. Q. 21.—When will the rear company (or subdivision) of the inner wing, and those in its front, be marched up into line?

A.—When they are cleared by the companies (or subdivisions) in front of them.

- Q. 22.—In what time will the rear company (or subdivision) move up into line?

A.—In *double* time, in order that it may be dressed *on the base* before any of the remainder arrive in line.

Q. 23.—In deploying from double column of *subdivisions* to one flank, what will be done on the caution by the captain and lieutenant of each company in the wing that deploys first? C. L.

A.—They will change places, so that the captain may lead the subdivision that will first arrive in line.

Q. 24.—How will the lieutenants act, on leading their subdivisions up into line?

A.—After giving the word "*Halt, dress up*", they will fall back into the supernumerary rank.

Section 54.—*A Battalion in Line changing front by the intermediate formation of open Column.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 41.)

Q. 1.—How is the front of a line changed by the intermediate formation of open column?

A.—By forming open column on a named company; and wheeling into line.

Q. 2.—When will the column be formed *right*, and when *left*, in front?

A.—When the change of front is to be to the right, the column will be formed left in front; and *vice versa*.

Q. 3.—What may be necessary, before the formation of the column?

A.—If the new line is to be formed obliquely, the company on which the column is to be formed must wheel back till it is perpendicular to the new alignment.

Q. 4.—By whose command, and when, will the named company (if necessary) wheel back? C.

A.—By command of its captain, on the caution, or as soon as he has changed his flank.

C. Q. 5.—How will the captain know whether to wheel it back, and how will he give his word?

A.—If the change of front is not to be at right angles to the old line, the battalion-commander, in specifying the company of formation in his caution, will add “WHICH WILL WHEEL BACK ON ITS RIGHT (*or* LEFT)”. The captain, before giving his word, will face towards the company and step back one pace.

Q. 6.—When is the named company wheeled back on its right, and when on its left?

A.—It is wheeled back on its right if the change of front is to be to the right; and *vice versa*.

Q. 7.—What rule will be observed by the captain of the named company about changing his flank: and how will he order the company to wheel?

A.—He will change, on the caution, to that which will be its pivot flank in column: he will order the company to wheel ‘*On the move*’.

Q. 8.—In these changes of front, which will be the point of *appui* of the new line?

A.—That flank of the named company which is the point of intersection of the old and new lines.

Q. 9.—If the change of front is on a flank company, say the *right*, obliquely to the old line, by whom is the direction of the new alignment to be indicated?

A.—By the supernumerary serjeant of the named company, who, as usual in formation of column, gives a point 6 paces from its pivot flank.

c. Q. 10.—When the change of front is on a central company, and obliquely to the old line, by whom is the new direction given?

A.—By the covering-serjeant of the named company, who will be marking the pivot flank of the company that is to stand next in front of his own.

Section 55.—*A Battalion in column (or double column) forming Square four-deep.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 42, 43, 46.)

Q. 1.—What is the object of forming square; and how many ranks deep are squares formed?

A.—Squares are formed to resist attacks of cavalry, or to protect baggage, &c., against cavalry or infantry. They may be four-deep or two-deep, as circumstances may require.

Q. 2.—When an open column, halted, is required to form square, four-deep, on its *front* company, what caution or command will be given?

A.—The caution “ON THE FRONT COMPANY, FOUR-DEEP, FORM SQUARE”: followed by the command “QUICK (*or* DOUBLE) MARCH”.

Q. 3.—On the word “MARCH,” how do the officers **C.L.E.** and men of the front company move? **C.**

A.—Its flank files face outwards; and the captain, coverer, and supernumeraries run to the rear of the next company.

Q. 4.—Will any command be given to the next company, as it closes up?

A.—No; it will halt, and its flank files face outwards, without word of command.

Q. 5.—What command is given to the companies that are to form the side faces of the square?

A.—“*Sections outwards*”.

Q. 6.—By whom, and when, is it given?

A.—By their respective captains, as each arrives at quarter distance from the company in his front. **C.**

Q. 7.—Do the sections, when they have wheeled the quarter circle, get the word “*Halt, dress*”?

A.—No: on completing the wheel, the men halt without any command; the 2nd section of each company closing on the 1st, and the 3rd on the 4th, and all *touching to the front of the square.*

C. Q. 8.—How will the two rear companies of the column move?

A.—As they successively close up, their respective captains give "*Halt. Right-about face*"; on which they face-about, and their flank files then face outwards.

C.L.E. Q. 9.—When do the captains, covering-serjeants, and supernumeraries of those two companies run into square?

A.—The moment the 3rd company from the rear gets "*Sections outwards*".

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It inclines, during the march, to the centre of the company it is following: wheeling up with the pivot subdivision on the word "*Sections outwards*", and halting in rear of it.

Q. 11.—When an open column, halted, is required to form square four-deep on the rear company, what caution and command will be given; and who will move?

A.—"ON THE REAR COMPANY, FOUR-DEEP, FORM SQUARE. RIGHT-ABOUT FACE": on which the whole column will face-about.

Q. 12.—On the following word "*QUICK (or DOUBLE) MARCH*", how does the formation proceed?

A.—As when square is formed on the proper front company, with this exception:—each of the side-face companies, instead of getting the word "*Sections outwards*" as it arrives at quarter distance from the last halted company, closes on that company and then gets "*Front turn. Sections outwards*": the colour-party also turning to the front, with the company in whose proper rear it is marching, before it wheels into its place in square.

C. Q. 13.—What command is given to the two proper front companies, as they close up?

A.—"*Halt, front*".

C.L.E. Q. 14.—When do the captains, coverers, and supernumeraries of those companies run on into square?

A.—When the 3rd company from the proper front gets "*Sections outwards*".

Q. 15.—If an open column *on the march* is ordered to form square on its leading company, what is done by the captain of that company? C.

A.—He gives it "*Halt, dress*"; and, together with his coverer and the supernumeraries, runs to the rear of the 2nd company.

Q. 16.—If an open column, say right in front, is to form square on the *centre*, what will be the caution?

A.—"ON THE LEFT-CENTRE COMPANY, FOUR-DEEP, FORM SQUARE".

Q. 17.—What command will follow, and how will the formation proceed? C.

A.—"RIGHT WING, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE. QUICK (*or* DOUBLE) MARCH": on which last word the captain of the named company gives "*Sections outwards*". The other companies of the left wing move as when square is formed on the front company; the companies of the right wing, as when square is formed on the rear company.

Q. 18.—What difference would it make, were the column left in front?

A.—The formation would be on the right-centre company.

Q. 19.—When an open column *taking ground to a flank by fours* is required to form square, on which company will the square be formed?

A.—On the left-centre or right-centre company, according as right or left is in front.

Q. 20.—What are the caution and command; and when does the named company get "*Sections outwards*"? C.

A.—"ON THE LEFT (*or* RIGHT) CENTRE COMPANY, FOUR-DEEP, FORM SQUARE. WINGS INWARDS TURN": the captain of the named company giving "*Sections outwards*" the moment his company has turned to its front.

Q. 21.—What difference is there between the for-

mation of square on the front company from *open*, and from *quarter-distance*, column?

A.—In the formation from quarter-distance column, the *battalion-commander* gives “SECTIONS OUTWARDS” as the 2nd company closes on the 1st.

Q. 22.—On the caution to “FORM SQUARE”, how does the colour-party move?

A.—It closes (or, if on the march, inclines) to the centre of the company in its front; so that it may not impede the wheel of the sections of the company next in rear.

**L.E.** Q. 23.—When do the captains, covering-serjeants, c. and supernumeraries, of the two rear companies, move into square?

A.—When the side-face companies get “SECTIONS OUTWARDS”.

Q. 24.—May a quarter-distance column also form square on its rear company, or on the centre?

A.—No: there would not be time for the necessary words of command: a column at that distance will, therefore, always form square on its proper front company.

Q. 25.—Suppose the column is retiring, or taking ground to a flank in fours?

A.—It will be ordered to turn to the front before the caution to form square is given.

**C.** Q. 26.—How does a *double* column of companies form square four-deep?

A.—If consisting of 10, or more, companies, it forms as a single column forming on the front company: except that the side-face companies wheel outwards by *subdivisions*.

Q. 27.—But if the column consists of less than 10 companies: suppose of *six*?

A.—The *battalion-commander* first gives the order to form four-deep, and close to the centre. On the following caution to “FORM SQUARE” (or, if halted, on the command “QUICK MARCH”), the two front companies

are halted (or stand fast), forming the front face: the two next companies move on till they arrive at *subdivision* distance from those in their front, and are then ordered to wheel outwards; thus forming the side faces. The two rear companies, having closed on the flanks of the side faces, are ordered to halt and face to the right-about.

Q. 28.—How does a double column of *subdivisions* form square?

A.—It forms on its two front *subdivisions*, as a single column of companies forming on its front *company*.

Q. 29.—When a double column forms square, how does the colour-party get into its place in square?

A.—By doubling round the flank of the two companies (or subdivisions) immediately in its rear: when the column consists of less than 10 companies, the colour-party remains in its place.

Q. 30.—Where, and how, are the mounted officers and the serjeant-major employed, when square is being formed?

A.—At drill they may remain outside, to superintend the formation: in action they would, of course, move inside.

Q. 31.—In all the formations described above, what is the rule with respect to fixing bayonets (or swords)?

A.—The men fix without word of command on getting "*Halt*" or "*Halt. Right-about face*"; the men who halt without word of command fixing, as they halt of themselves. When square is formed on the front company (or two front subdivisions) from the halt, the men of those companies (or subdivisions) will fix when the word "*QUICK MARCH*" is given to the remainder.

Q. 32.—How does a close column form square?

A.—If attacked so suddenly that it cannot open to quarter distance and form square in the regular way, it may prepare for cavalry as a company in close column of sections.

Section 56.—*A Square preparing for Cavalry.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 49.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a square is to resist cavalry, and who will move?

A.—“PREPARE FOR CAVALRY”: on which the 2nd and 4th ranks each close up a pace of 9 inches.

Q. 2.—What will be done on the following word “READY”?

A.—The men will move as already explained for a *company square*\*.

Q. 3.—When, and how, should the standing ranks fire?

A.—The moment the square is formed, the battalion-commander, having given the caution “INDEPENDENT FIRING (or FRONT or REAR FACE, &c.)”\*, will order the ‘*Commence firing*’ to be sounded.

Q. 4.—How will the men of the firing face (or faces) act, when the ‘*Cease firing*’ is sounded?

A.—Those that may be at the ‘ready’ will half-cock, and slope: those who are unloaded will complete their loading, and come to the ‘slope’ (*Riflemen* to the ‘order’).

Q. 5.—What command will the kneeling ranks receive, if required to fire?

A.—“KNEELING RANKS (or KNEELING RANKS OF THE — FACE), FIRE A VOLLEY. AT — YARDS, READY.—PRESENT” from the battalion-commander.

Q. 6.—How do those ranks proceed after firing?

A.—Having re-loaded should there be time, they resume the position of defence against cavalry. If there is no time to load before coming down, they will load on the knee by word of command.

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\* Sec. 24, Q. 9.

Q. 7.—What is done next ?

A.—The battalion-commander gives “ORDER ARMS”, the kneeling ranks rise, the standing ranks if at the ‘slope’ order at the same time.

Q. 8.—If the kneeling ranks of the square have not been ordered to fire, on what word of command will they rise ?

A.—On the word “ORDER ARMS”.

### Section 57.—*A Battalion in Square four-deep re-forming (column or double column).*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 45.)

Q. 1.—When a four-deep square formed from a **C.L.E.** column of companies, or from a double column of sub-  
divisions, is to be reduced, what caution or command **c.** is given; and who will move ?

A.—The caution “RE-FORM COLUMN” (preceded by the command “UNFIX BAYONETS (or SWORDS)”. On that caution the rear sections of the side faces step back to the wheeling distance of the sections in their front, the supernumeraries, colour-party, &c., in their rear stepping back at the same time; the pivot men of the front and rear sections of those faces face to the proper front of the column; and the flank men of the two front and two rear companies face respectively to the proper front and proper rear.

Q. 2.—Which will be the pivot men of the side-face sections ?

A.—The *right*-hand men of the sections forming the right face of the square, the *left*-hand men of the sections forming the left face.

Q. 3.—What command is next given; and its effect ? **C.L.E.**

A.—“QUICK MARCH”: on which the captains, **c.** coverers, and supernumeraries move to their posts in

column; the side-face sections wheel back on their pivot-men; and the front company (or two front subdivisions), and the two rear companies (or four rear subdivisions), move off to quarter distance.

C. L. Q. 4.—What further commands are given?

A.—The two companies (or four subdivisions) of the rear face will get "*Halt, front, dress*"; the front company (or two front subdivisions) "*Halt, dress*"; as they acquire their distance. The side-face sections will get "*Halt, dress*", when they have wheeled back into column.

Q. 5.—From whom?

A.—From the captains, if the square was formed from column of companies: from the left-wing subdivision leaders, if the square was formed from double column of subdivisions.

Q. 6.—When a square formed from double column of subdivisions re-forms column, how does the colour-party get to its place in rear of the two front subdivisions?

A.—By doubling round the flank of the two subdivisions immediately in its front.

Q. 7.—How is a square formed from *double column of companies*, reduced?

A.—If the square was formed from a double column of 10, or more, companies, it re-forms column on the same principle as when formed from single column; the side faces wheeling back by subdivisions, and the two front and four rear companies moving out to subdivision distance. If formed from a column of less than 10 companies, the flank men of the two front and two rear companies face respectively to the front and rear, on the caution: on the word "*QUICK MARCH*" the side faces wheel back by *companies* into column, and the two rear companies move off to, and halt and front at, subdivision distance: the column is then ordered to re-form two-deep.

Q. 8.—Does the colour-party move?

A.—No: it stands fast.

Q. 9.—Where, and how, are the mounted officers and the serjeant-major employed, while a square is re-forming column?

A.—The major of the front wing, or, in double column, the junior major, corrects the covering; the other mounted officers and the serjeant-major, on the reverse flank of the column, superintend the dressing of the companies.

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Section 58.—*A Battalion in column (or double column) forming Square two-deep; and re-forming.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 47.)

Q. 1.—How will a battalion stand for the formation of a two-deep square?

A.—In column of companies; or in double column of companies or subdivisions; at company or subdivision distance.

Q. 2.—What difference is there between the formation of two-deep and four-deep squares?

A.—In a two-deep square formed from column of companies (or double column of subdivisions), the front company (or two front subdivisions), only, of the column will form the front face, the rear company (or two rear subdivisions), only, the rear face: and the side-face companies, *i. e.* all the remainder, wheel outwards by subdivisions instead of sections. If the formation is from double column of companies, the two front, and two rear, companies form the front and rear faces of the square; the remainder of the column wheeling outwards by *companies*.

Q. 3.—Are the directions for receiving cavalry in four-deep square applicable to a two-deep square?

A.—Yes: except that only one rank kneels.

Q. 4.—How is column re-formed?

A.—The front face stands fast; the side faces wheeling back into line, the rear face moving off to its original distance.

Section 59.—*A Battalion in Line forming Square.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 48.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion in line form square?

A.—By forming column on a named company, or double column of subdivisions on the two centre subdivisions; and then forming square on the front company, or two front subdivisions, in the usual way.

Q. 2.—At what distance will the column (or double column) be formed?

A.—At quarter distance or half distance, according as the square is to be four-deep or two-deep.

Q. 3.—If the intermediate formation is to be single column, on what company is the column generally formed?

A.—On the right-centre or left-centre company.

Q. 4.—If a battalion *advancing* in line were required to form square, would it be halted in order to do so?

A.—No; it would be wheeled into open column of companies, and square then formed on the leading, or rear centre, company.

Q. 5.—Will a battalion in line necessarily form square to receive cavalry?

A.—No: when troops are armed with breech-loaders cavalry may be received in line, if it is considered expedient.

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Section 60.—*A Square marching in any direction.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 44, 47.)

Q. 1.—Can a battalion square be moved, without first being re-formed into column?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—What caution is given, and who will move?

A.—“THE SQUARE WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, or MOVE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT)”, on which the serjeant-major places himself on the flank that will direct, ready to superintend the direction.

Q. 3.—If the men are not ordered to slope before being marched off, to what position will they bring their rifles as they step off?

A.—To the ‘advance’ (or ‘shoulder’): bayonets (or swords) being fixed.

Q. 4.—Which flank will direct?

A.—In advancing or retiring, the proper left; in moving to a flank, the flank nearest the proper front.

Q. 5.—What command will follow the caution; and to which face, or faces, of the square will it apply?

A.—To a four-deep square, “INWARDS FACE”; on which each face, except that which is to lead, faces into the named direction. In a two-deep square, the side faces are ordered to form fours in the required direction, the rear face to face-about.

Q. 6.—When the square gets the word “HALT”, what is done?

A.—The men halt, face outwards, and come to the ‘order,’ without word of command; then remain steady, unless ordered to close or dress.

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### Section 61.—*A Battalion forming Company Squares; and re-forming Companies.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 50.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a battalion is to form independent company squares?

A.—“FORM COMPANY SQUARES”.

Q. 2.—How, and by whose command, does each company form square? C.

A.—Each company forms close column of sections and company square by command of its captain: who

each  
of the  
the

Q. 5.—Which is the ‘inner’ flank of a company wheeled forward from line into echelon?

A.—That on which it wheels into echelon.

Q. 6.—What is the next word given; and its effect? C. c.

A.—“COMPANIES, — PACES TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL”: on which the captain, coverer, and pivot file of each company move as in the same movement when the company is singly formed\*; except that the coverers, before taking their paces from the 7th files, glance to the serjeant on the named flank, and take the time from him.

Q. 7.—Will the coverers, when they have taken their paces, be dressed? c.

A.—Any slight correction in their dressing that may be necessary, will be made by the major on the named flank.

Q. 8.—When a company is in echelon, at what distance is the supernumerary rank? L. E.

A.—One pace.

Q. 9.—Who will guide the battalion while moving in echelon of companies? C.

A.—The captain of the leading company.

Q. 10.—To which flank does each company leader look for distance and oblique covering; and does he keep his own distance or that of the company in front?

A.—He looks to the inner flank, and keeps the distance of the company in his front.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers march?

A.—The major nearest the directing flank places himself in rear of the captain of the leading company, whose direction he will superintend: the other major and the adjutant look to the covering of the line of pivots.

Q. 12.—How is a battalion wheeled into echelon of *subdivisions* or *sections*?

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\* Sec. 9, Q. 2-5.

gives "*Form close column of sections. Quick march.—Prepare for cavalry : Ready*".

Q. 3.—By whom are the companies ordered to fire?

A.—By the captains, when the '*Commence firing*' is sounded.

Q. 4.—How, and by whose command, will the original formation be resumed?

A.—On the caution "*RE-FORM COMPANIES*", each captain will give "*Order arms. Unfix bayonets (or swords). Re-form company. Quick march*".

## Section 62.—*Oblique Echellon movements and formations.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 51–56.)

Q. 1.—How is an oblique echellon formed from line, in order to take ground diagonally to the front?

A.—By wheeling forward the companies, if the echellon is to be formed of companies, any degree less than the quarter circle; if the echellon is to be formed of subdivisions or sections, the wheel will always be the eighth of a circle.

Q. 2.—When a battalion is required to wheel into echellon of *companies* to either flank, on fixed pivots, what caution is given?

A.—"*WHEEL INTO ECHELLON OF COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT)*".

C. Q. 3.—Who will move on the caution?

A.—The major nearest the named flank of the line, moves up on that flank; and if the echellon is to be formed to the *left*, the captains change flanks.

C. c. Q. 4.—On which flank of their company will each captain and his covering-serjeant march, while in echellon?

A.—The captain on the inner, the coverer on the outer flank.

Q. 5.—Which is the ‘inner’ flank of a company wheeled forward from line into echellon?

A.—That on which it wheels into echellon.

Q. 6.—What is the next word given; and its effect? **C. c.**

A.—“COMPANIES, — PACES TO THE RIGHT (*or LEFT*) WHEEL”: on which the captain, coverer, and pivot file of each company move as in the same movement when the company is singly formed\*; except that the coverers, before taking their paces from the 7th files, glance to the serjeant on the named flank, and take the time from him.

Q. 7.—Will the coverers, when they have taken their paces, be dressed? **c.**

A.—Any slight correction in their dressing that may be necessary, will be made by the major on the named flank.

Q. 8.—When a company is in echellon, at what distance is the supernumerary rank? **L. E.**

A.—One pace.

Q. 9.—Who will guide the battalion while moving in echellon of companies? **C.**

A.—The captain of the leading company.

Q. 10.—To which flank does each company leader look for distance and oblique covering; and does he keep his own distance or that of the company in front?

A.—He looks to the inner flank, and keeps the distance of the company in his front.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers march?

A.—The major nearest the directing flank places himself in rear of the captain of the leading company, whose direction he will superintend: the other major and the adjutant look to the covering of the line of pivots.

Q. 12.—How is a battalion wheeled into echellon of *subdivisions* or *sections*?

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\* Sec. 9, Q. 2-5.

A.—Always on *moveable* pivots.

Q. 13.—What is the rule about forming echellon of companies on fixed pivots?

A.—It is never to be so formed except on an instruction parade.

Q. 14.—What caution and command are given when a battalion in line is to wheel forward into echellon of companies, subdivisions, or sections, on *moveable* pivots, say from the *halt*?

A.—“ TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT, *or* LEFT, IN ECHELLON OF COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, *or* SECTIONS). ON THE MOVE, BY COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, *or* SECTIONS), RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH. —FORWARD”.

C. c. Q. 15.—When will the captain and coverer of each company move to their posts in echellon?

A.—If the echellon is one of *companies*, the captain, if not already there, changes to his inner flank on the caution; the coverer falling in on the outer flank at the word “FORWARD”. In an echellon of *subdivisions* or *sections*, to whichever flank formed, both captain and coverer retain the places they occupy in line.

Q. 16.—Will the same rules apply when the wheel into echellon is made on the march?

A.—Yes.

C. Q. 17.—By whom is an echellon of subdivisions, or sections, led; and who are responsible for distance and dressing?

A.—The echellon is led by the captain or the pivot man of the leading subdivision (or section) according as right or left is leading. In the former case the captain of each company keeps the dressing and distance of his right subdivision (or section), the left subdivision (or each of the other sections) being led by its pivot man; in the latter the pivot men of all the subdivisions (or sections) are responsible for dressing and distance.

Q. 18.—When a battalion wheels into echelon, how does the colour-party move ?

A.—It wheels up, and forms an independent section ; occupying the same position whether the echelon is formed of companies, subdivisions, or sections.

Q. 19.—If a battalion is required to wheel into echelon to the rear, what is done ?

A.—It is faced-about ; and the companies (subdivisions, or sections) are wheeled forward, rear rank in front.

Q. 20.—Should an echelon of companies be halted, and required to wheel back into a line parallel to that from which it was formed, what caution is given ?

A.—“ RE-FORM LINE ”.

Q. 21.—On that caution, what is done by the covering-serjeants ? c.

A.—If not already on the right of their companies, they change to that flank, and keep their captains' places in line.

Q. 22.—How do the captains and pivot men move ? C.

A.—The captains take a pace to their front, and face towards their companies ; the pivot men face into the line, raising their disengaged hand, and are dressed by the major on the directing flank.

Q. 23.—What is done by the captains and the colour-party on the word “ QUICK MARCH ” ?

A.—The captains halt and dress their men in line, give “ *Eyes front* ”, and take post. The colour-party wheels back into line, with the companies, and takes up its dressing with the company that wheels back to it.

Q. 24.—May line be re-formed in like manner, *on the march* ?

A.—Yes : the captains marking time, and their companies wheeling back on them into line.

Q. 25.—When do the captains, if the wheel into echelon was to the *left*, change to their right flanks ?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”, given on the completion of the wheels back into line.

Q. 26.—Suppose line is to be formed *obliquely* on the prolongation of the front company as it stands in the echellon, what must first be done?

A.—The remaining companies must wheel back, on their inner flanks, half the number of paces they originally wheeled from line into echellon.

Q. 27.—If the remaining companies already stand at the proper angle for forming in the intended direction, what is done previously to marching them up into line?

A.—The front company of the echellon is wheeled forward on its inner flank the same number of paces it originally wheeled from line into echellon.

Q. 28.—In what case will all the companies, except that of formation, have to be wheeled *forward* before they can be marched up into line; and how many paces will they wheel?

A.—If the company of formation, in wheeling into the new alignment, takes *more* paces than the number it originally wheeled into echellon, the remaining companies must be wheeled up half the number of those extra paces.

Q. 29.—Under what rule do those three cases come; and what is the object of the rule?

A.—Under the rule that the company of formation must be wheeled up from the original alignment at double the angle that the remaining companies are wheeled; or, the remaining companies be wheeled to half the angle that the company of formation is wheeled. The object of the rule is to place those companies *perpendicular to the lines by which they must march to their points of formation*.

Q. 30.—Suppose an echellon originally formed by the companies wheeling 6 paces forward to the right

from line, is required to form line on its front company as it stands; what caution is given?

A.—“FORM LINE ON THE FRONT COMPANY”: followed by “REMAINING COMPANIES, THREE PACES ON THE RIGHT BACKWARD WHEEL”.

Q. 31.—Who will move on the first caution?

A.—The adjutant moves out to the left of the new alignment, to give the distant point.

Q. 32.—When do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation give the base points? c.

A.—When the remaining companies have wheeled into echelon, been dressed, and got “*Eyes front*”.

[Q. 33.—Suppose the *company of formation* were wheeled up, when would its coverer and supernumerary serjeant place themselves as base points in front of it?

A.—When it had wheeled up the ordered number of paces, and got the word “*Halt*”.]

Q. 34.—How do the captain and coverer of each of the remaining companies proceed, when those companies, on the word “FORM LINE: QUICK MARCH”, march up into line? C. c.

A.—Precisely as when the rear companies of an open column move up to form line on its front company.

Q. 35.—For what other purpose, besides taking ground to the front and a flank, is the oblique echelon used?

A.—For changing the front of a line.

Q. 36.—May the echelon, in that case, be composed either of companies, subdivisions, or sections?

A.—No; it will invariably be formed of *companies*.

Q. 37.—On what company can the change of front be made?

A.—On any company, or on the centre of the battalion; the caution, in each case, stating which flank is to be thrown forward or back.

- C. Q. 38.—When the formation is—according to the general rule—to be *on moveable pivots*, when will the base company (or companies) be wheeled into the new alignment?

A.—On the caution.

Q. 39.—When the battalion-commander intends the line to change front at right angles, what will his caution be?

A.—To the caution that the right (or left) is to be “thrown forward (or back)”, he will add the words “THE QUARTER CIRCLE”.

- C. Q. 40.—If the formation is on either of the flank companies, suppose the right, and the opposite flank of the line is to be thrown *back*; by what command will the company of formation be wheeled into the required direction?

A.—If the change of front is to be at right angles to the old line, “*On the right backward wheel. Right-about face. Left wheel: Quick march*”; if more than the eighth of a circle, “*Right-about face. On the move, left wheel: Quick march*”; if less than the eighth of a circle “*On the move, on the left backward wheel: Quick march*”.

Q. 41.—By whose command will the company wheel?

A.—By its captain's.

Q. 42.—When a battalion *on the march* is ordered to change front on either flank company without halting, how will the named company wheel?

A.—At the double, that it may be halted and dressed in time for the remaining companies to form upon it.

Q. 43.—When the change of front is on a flank company, the opposite flank thrown *forward*, how do the remaining companies, having been wheeled into echelon and got the word “FORWARD”, form up into line?

A.—Precisely as the rear companies of an open column forming line on its front company.

Q. 44.—If the opposite flank is to be thrown *back*, and the remaining companies consequently wheel into echelon rear rank in front, how will they come up into line?

A.—As when an open column forms line on its rear company.

Q. 45.—What caution and command will they receive?

A.—If a flank is to be thrown forward, "ON THE MOVE, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD": if thrown back, "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE. ON THE MOVE, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD".

Q. 46.—How will the colour-party move into line?

A.—As an independent section in the echelon: and will be dressed by the captain of the centre company that wheels up on it into line.

Q. 47.—When the change of front is on a central company, how does the captain of that company order it to wheel: and from which flank does he dress it? C.

A.—He orders it to wheel "*On the centre*", and dresses it from the flank that wheels forward\*.

Q. 48.—When front is changed on the centre of the battalion, by whom are the two centre companies wheeled into the new alignment; and on what pivot do they wheel?

A.—They are ordered to wheel ("*On the centre*") by the left-centre company's captain: the front-rank man of the inner file of the company that wheels forward being the pivot.

Q. 49.—In either case, when the wheel is to be less than the quarter circle, by what words will the caution to wheel be preceded?

A.—By the words "*On the move*".

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\* Sec. 10, Q. 10.

Q. 50.—When the change of front is on the centre of the battalion, how does the right-centre captain move?

A.—He remains and wheels on the right of his company.

Q. 51.—When the change of front is on a central company, who is the pivot man?

A.—The front-rank man on the inner flank of the subdivision that is to wheel forward.

c. Q. 52.—How are the base points given?

A.—As in the corresponding movement in company drill\*.

Q. 53.—When front is changed on the two centre companies, what base points are given?

A.—The same as when line is formed from double column on the two centre companies†.

Q. 54.—Suppose the change of front is to be at right angles; what is done, on the caution, by the coverer of the company that is to wheel forward?

A.—He marks where its wheeling flank will rest in line.

Q. 55.—When the change of front is on the centre of the battalion, or on a central company, what commands are given to the remaining companies?

A.—“LEFT (*or* RIGHT) WING, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”, or “COMPANIES ON THE LEFT (*or* RIGHT), RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”; followed by “ON THE MOVE, INWARDS WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”.

C. Q. 56.—How will the companies in echelon form up in line?

A.—Those that were faced-about, as when the formation is on a flank company, the opposite flank thrown *back*: the remainder, as in the same formation with the opposite flank thrown *forward*.

C. c. Q. 57.—When will the captains of those companies place themselves (if not already there) on their inner, and the coverers on their outer, flanks?

A.—The captains on the caution; the coverers on the word “FORWARD”.

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\* Sec. 10, Q. 11.

† Sec. 51, Q. 6, 7.

Q. 58.—Suppose the change of front is to be effected by echelon formed on *fixed* pivots, *obliquely* to the old line, under whose superintendence does the coverer of the company of formation wheel from the 7th file from the pivot man? c.

A.—Under that of the battalion-commander, who places himself at the point of *appui*.

Q. 59.—Does the battalion-commander specify the number of paces to be stepped by the coverer?

A.—No; he orders him to halt when he reaches the intended alignment.

Q. 60.—When the named company is to be wheeled *back* (less than the quarter circle), what rule will be observed by the battalion-commander in halting its coverer?

A.—He will halt him at sufficient distance beyond the alignment to allow for the depth of the two ranks.

Q. 61.—When do the coverers of the remaining companies commence stepping their paces? c.

A.—On the battalion-commander's word "—PACES TO THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL".

Q. 62.—How does the coverer of any company that is faced-about and 'thrown *back*' move?

A.—He takes his paces to the rear, and does not face-about when he halts.

Q. 63.—How may square be formed, during a change of front in echelon?

A.—All the companies may be wheeled up, towards the point of formation, into open column, and then ordered to form square on the leading company: or, the companies in echelon may form independent company squares.

Section 63.—*Direct Echelon movements and formations.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 59–61.)

Q. 1.—With what object is a direct echelon formed from line ?

A.—For the purpose of advancing or refusing a flank.

Q. 2.—May the echelon be formed indifferently of companies, subdivisions, or sections ?

A.—No ; it will always be formed of companies.

Q. 3.—What will be the caution ?

A.—“ ADVANCE IN DIRECT ECHELLOON OF COMPANIES, AT WHEELING (*or* — PACES) DISTANCE, FROM THE RIGHT [*or* LEFT] ”.

Q. 4.—In what case will the battalion-commander caution the companies to march off at wheeling distance ?

A.—If he intends to change front to either flank at right angles.

C. c. Q. 5.—On which flank of their companies will the captains and coverers march ?

A.—The captains on the inner flank (*viz.* that which is nearest to the preceding company) ; the coverers on the outer flank.

c. Q. 6.—If the companies are to advance from the *right*, how do the coverers move ?

A.—They change to the left of their companies, remaining in rear until they move out of the line.

C. c. Q. 7.—Suppose the caution is to advance from the *left*, who will move ?

A.—All the captains change to the left of the rear rank of their companies : each covering-serjeant taking a pace to the rear and a side-pace to the left, to let his captain pass, and then placing himself on the right of his front rank. The supernumerary rank will close up.

Q. 8.—The captains or covering-serjeants (as the case may be) having changed flanks, what follows? C.

A.—The captain of the company on the named flank gives "*By the —. Quick march*" and leads straight to his front.

Q. 9.—By whose command, and when, will each of the remaining companies advance?

A.—By command of its captain; when the company that last moved off has acquired the named distance.

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—If the advance commences from the right, in rear of the left of the right-centre company; if from the left, in rear of the right of the left-centre company.

Q. 11.—Suppose the battalion is cautioned to "*Retire*" in direct echelon of companies, what is done? C. c.

A.—The companies are faced-about in succession, and marched off one after the other at the ordered distance, by their respective captains. If the caution is to retire from the left, the captains change flanks, if from the right, the coverers.

Q. 12.—With which rank of their companies will the captains and coverers be aligned during the retreat?

A.—With the leading rank.

Q. 13.—If the echelon, while advancing, is cautioned to form line on its *leading* company, what is done by the captain, coverer, and supernumerary serjeant of that company?

A.—The captain halts the company, on which the coverer and supernumerary serjeant mark the base of formation in the usual way: the captain then dresses the company, gives "*Eyes front*", and takes post.

Q. 14.—Will the covering-serjeants of the other companies run out to give points? c.

A.—Yes.

Q. 15.—May line be formed on any company?

A.—Yes : the companies in front of the named one facing (or turning) to the right-about.

- c. Q. 16.—If the echelon is halted and cautioned to re-form line on its *rear*, or on a *central*, company, when do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of that company give the base points?

A.—On the caution “RE-FORM LINE ON THE REAR (or NO. —) COMPANY”.

- C. c. Q. 17.—Which of the captains and coverers change flanks ; and when do they change?

A.—Those in front of the named company ; on the command “REMAINING COMPANIES (or COMPANIES IN FRONT), RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”.

- C. Q. 18.—If the echelon is *on the march* when cautioned to re-form line on the rear, or a central, company, when will the named company be ordered by its captain to halt?

A.—When “RIGHT-ABOUT TURN” is given to the remainder.

Q. 19.—If it is required to form line at right angles to the original alignment, what will be the caution and command?

A.—“FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT). BY COMPANIES, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL”: and, the companies having completed the quarter circle, “FORWARD”. Line will then be formed on the leading company, which will be halted and dressed, in the usual way, by its captain.

- C. c. Q. 20.—Do the captains and covering-serjeants change flanks?

A.—Yes : during the wheel.

Q. 21.—When a battalion in direct echelon is required to form line *in an oblique direction*, what is done?

A.—The echelon is wheeled forward into open column, and the captains are directed to correct their distances and covering. The column is then wheeled into line.

Q. 22.—When a battalion in direct echelon is required to form column on any named company, how will the movement proceed?

A.—As in the same formation from *line*.

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Section 64.—*Inspection or Review of  
a Battalion.*

(F. E., VII., Sec. 1.)

Q. 1.—How is a battalion drawn up for review, singly?

A.—In line at open order: the pioneers, two-deep, on the right of the line; and the staff-officers on the right of the pioneers, at one pace distant.

Q. 2.—What caution and command are given, as the reviewing officer approaches?

A.—The caution "GENERAL SALUTE", followed by the command "PRESENT ARMS".

Q. 3.—How do the officers salute when the men C.L.E present arms?

A.—At the 2nd motion of the 'present' they recover swords; and at the 3rd motion, lower them to the right, the point in the direction of the right foot; at the same time raising the left arm as high as the shoulder, and bringing the hand (knuckles uppermost and fingers extended) to the peak of the shako.

Q. 4.—What other compliments are paid to the reviewing officer?

A.—The band plays, the drums beat, and the colours are allowed to fly.

Q. 5.—On what occasions are the colours invariably *dropped*?

A.—In the presence of crowned heads, or members of the Royal family, and on the parade for the birthday of the Sovereign: the caution being "ROYAL SALUTE."

Q. 6.—In what other case may the colours have to be dropped?

A.—They are dropped to a Field-marshal; not, however, when any of the Royal family are present, or by any regiment of the Household troops—unless he is colonel of it.

Q. 7.—When is the command “SHOULDER ARMS” given?

A.—When the band has played.

C.L.E. Q. 8.—How do the officers act on that command?

A.—They recover swords at the 1st motion of the ‘shoulder’, and port at the 2nd motion.

Q. 9.—Do the men stand at the ‘shoulder’ when the reviewing officer is riding down the line?

A.—Yes.

Q. 10.—Are the colours allowed to fly; or dropped when the reviewing officer passes?

A.—No.

C.L.E. Q. 11.—When will close order be taken; and who will move on the caution and command?

A.—The caution “REAR RANK TAKE CLOSE ORDER” will be given while the reviewing officer is proceeding to the saluting point (a camp-colour placed in front of the centre of the line); and all the officers will face as usual, the staff-officers and pioneers facing inwards. On the word “MARCH” all will move to their respective posts at close order.

Q. 12.—What is done next?

A.—The line breaks into open column of companies right in front, ready to march past.

Q. 13.—What points will have been previously placed?

A.—One at about a company’s wheeling distance in front of the column, another at 2 or 3 paces in rear of the column, both covered in a line clear of the captains’ left arms; two other points, covered in a

line 4 paces from the saluting point, will mark the saluting base.

Q. 14.—When the line breaks into column, where will the drummers and pioneers take post?

A.—As the movement is preparatory to marching past, they will (instead of taking post with their companies) move, together with the band, to the head of the column.

Q. 15.—How will they be formed?

A.—The pioneers will form in a single rank in front; the band next, in two ranks; the drums, in two ranks, in rear of the band.

Q. 16.—What commands will follow?

A.—“SLOPE ARMS.—MARCH PAST IN SLOW TIME. SLOW MARCH”.

Q. 17.—How will each company and its officers, &c., C.L.E. wheel and march past? c.

A.—As in the corresponding movement in company drill\*.

Q. 18.—Which are the places of the mounted officers?

A.—The colonel, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-colonel, is about 8 paces in front of the 2nd section of the leading company, till he approaches the saluting point; he then salutes, moves out, and remains near the reviewing officer till the column has passed. The senior major is in front of the 3rd section of the leading company, a little in rear of the commanding-officer; the remaining field officers follow 6 paces in rear of the column, the lieutenant-colonel (if not in command) being on the right, the junior major next, and the adjutant on the left.

Q. 19.—Do all the mounted officers salute as they approach the reviewing officer?

A.—Yes.

Q. 20.—Do the staff-officers or staff-serjeants, or does the musketry instructor, march past?

A.—The musketry instructor does, with his own company: the others do not.

Q. 21.—Where does the serjeant-major march past?

A.—In rear of the colour-party.

Q. 22.—When does the band commence playing?

A.—When the leading company gets "*Forward, by the right*" on the completion of its 2nd wheel.

Q. 23.—How does it move when it arrives in front of the reviewing officer?

A.—It turns to the left, wheels to the right, halts and fronts opposite to him, and continues playing until the rear of the column has passed.

Q. 24.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It changes flank at the 2nd wheel of the right-centre company, and dresses with the supernumerary rank of that company when it takes open order.

Q. 25.—What is done with the colours when passing the reviewing officer?

A.—They are cast loose, or lowered to persons entitled to that honour.

Q. 26.—When will the colour-party change back to the rear of the proper pivot flank of the right-centre company?

A.—When the company is making its 3rd wheel.

Q. 27.—When all the companies have passed the reviewing officer, what command is given?

A.—"BREAK INTO QUICK TIME—QUICK".

Q. 28.—How does a column march past in *quick* time?

A.—Each company moves as in the corresponding movement in company drill\*: the colour-party simply

changes flank at the 2nd and 3rd wheels; the colours are not cast loose or lowered.

Q. 29.—In what case, only, do the mounted officers salute?

A.—When the battalion has not marched past in slow time.

Q. 30.—What will be the caution and command when a battalion is to march past in quick, without having first marched past in slow, time?

A.—“MARCH PAST IN QUICK TIME. QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 31.—When the battalion, having marched past in slow and quick time, or in quick time only, arrives on its original ground, what commands are given?

A.—“BATTALION, HALT. LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE. QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 32.—Line having been formed, what is done next?

A.—The battalion-commander, having directed the men to order arms and stand at ease, gives the caution “MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISE, TAKING THE WORD FROM THE SENIOR MAJOR”: and proceeds to the rear of the line; the senior major moving out to the front, and taking command.

Q. 33.—Before proceeding with the Manual, what caution and commands will the senior major give?

A.—Having called the men to attention, and directed them to shoulder arms, he will give “FOR MANUAL EXERCISE, REAR RANK TAKE OPEN ORDER. MARCH”.

Q. 34.—On that caution and command how do the **C.L.E** officers and covering-serjeants move? **c.**

A.—The captains face to the right on the caution; and on the word “MARCH”, move to 6 paces in rear of the centre of their companies. The supernumerary officers step back with the supernumerary rank on the word “MARCH”. Each coverer takes a side-pace to the left on the caution; moving up on the right of the

front rank of his company when his captain has passed to the rear.

Q. 35.—When the senior major opens the ranks, do the remaining field-officers, and the band, drums, and pioneers move?

A.—No; they stand fast.

Q. 36.—The colour-party?

A.—Will also stand fast: the colours being kept at the 'order' and furled.

C. Q. 37.—When the ranks are closed after the Manual, do the captains resume their posts in line?

A.—No; they merely take 2 paces to their front.

C. c. Q. 38.—When will the captains and coverers take post in line?

A.—On the major's word "STAND AT EASE" at the end of the Platoon.

Q. 39.—On the caution "PREPARE FOR BAYONET EXERCISE", who will move?

A.—The odd numbers of the front rank stand fast: the remainder—including colour-party, captains, coverers, and supernumeraries—face-about.

Q. 40.—On the word "QUICK MARCH," how many paces do the men, officers, &c., who, faced-about move to the rear?

A.—The even numbers of the front rank, 4 paces; the odd numbers of the rear rank, 7 paces; the even numbers 11 paces; the supernumerary rank, 14 paces; the colour-party, captains, and coverers, 18 paces.

G. Q. 41.—How do the covering-serjeants stand during the Manual and Platoon and the Bayonet Exercise?

A.—They remain at the 'shoulder'.

Q. 42.—How does a battalion advance in review order?

A.—Having been formed in line at open order, on its original position, with bayonets fixed and arms shouldered, it advances in slow time, the band and drums playing, till within 30 or 40 paces of the reviewing general. It is then halted and ordered to salute, after which it is directed to shoulder, and waits for orders.

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## APPENDIX.

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### DEFINITIONS AND DERIVATIONS.

- Alignment* . . . The imaginary straight line lying between any two points on which a line may be formed, or the pivot flank of a column dressed.
- Appui, Point of* . From the French *appui*, a support. That point in an alignment from which a formation is regulated.
- Base Point* . . . The point given when column is formed on a flank company from line ; and when a column closes on, or opens out from, its front or rear company.
- Base Points* . . . The points given by the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation when line is formed on any one company, and in a deployment from single column ; by the centre serjeant and the coverers of the two centre companies, in a formation of line on the centre of the battalion or a deployment from double column.
- Battalion* . . . A regiment ; or any one battalion of a regiment consisting of two (or more) battalions. " The unit of the modern tactical system ".
- Brigade* . . . [Fr. : *brigade*. Ital. : *brigata*.] Two, or more, regiments (or battalions of different regiments) acting together under the command of one officer termed a Brigadier.

*Cadence* . . . The Time of Marching. The lengths of the plummets used for swinging the different cadences are as follows:—

	Inches.	100ths.
For <i>Slow</i> time . . .	24	. 96
„ <i>Quick</i> time . . .	11	. 66
„ <i>Double</i> time . . .	6	. 26

*Column* . . . A succession or row of companies, subdivisions, or sections, each arranged in the same manner.

*Defile* . . . From the French *défilé*. A narrow pass.

*Deployment* . . . From the French *déployer*, literally 'to display, unfold'.

*Diagonal March*. A march by which ground is taken at once to a flank and to the front, at an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  with the perpendicular direction of the original front.

*Double Column* . . . Two separate successions or rows of companies (or parts of companies), one on the flank of the other.

"*Dress*" . . . From the French *dresser*, 'to straighten'. The word given to the men of a company (subdivision, or section), to correct their alignment on being halted after a movement.

*Drill* . . . . From an obsolete French word *drille*, 'a soldier'. Instruction and practice of military movements. "All drill may be carried on as a series of changes on the different elements: Line, column, square: Line, square, column: Column, line, square, &c." —*Aide Mémoire*.

*Echelon* . . . . From the French *échelon*, literally 'a round of a ladder.' A formation in which the successive companies of a battalion are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same

alignment. An echellon is termed 'direct' or 'oblique', according to the position of its component parts with reference to the original front of the line.

- Evolution* . . . [Lat. : *evolutus*.] A movement by which troops change their position for attack or defence. By Tactics, as distinguished from Strategy, is meant the art of handling troops, *i.e.* of applying in the presence of an enemy the evolutions men have been taught at drill. Strategy, the science of conducting the great operations of war ; movements that take place out of sight of the enemy.
- File, A* . . . [Fr. : *file*.] Two men, a front-rank man and his rear-rank man.
- Inner flank* . . . In line, that flank of a company which is nearest the point of *appui*; in oblique echellon, the flank on which it wheeled into echellon ; in direct echellon, the flank nearest to the preceding company.
- Line* . . . . The formation in which troops display their front in its whole extent, with their minimum depth of formation.
- Manœuvre* . . . See *Evolution*.
- Outer flank* . . . That opposite to the 'inner' flank.
- Pivot* . . . . The flank man on whom a company, subdivision, or section, wheels.
- Pivot flank* . . . That flank of each division of a column which, if wheeled up to, will bring it into line in its proper order.
- Platoon*. . . . From the French *peloton*, lit. 'a ball, or pellet.' The word was formerly applied to the small body of grenadiers posted at each angle of a hollow square: it is only retained in the term 'Platoon Exercise'.

- Bank* . . . . A line of men placed side by side without any intervals between them.
- Reverse flank* . . That opposite to the pivot flank.
- Section* . . . . The fourth part of a company.
- Skirmishing* . . [Fr.: *escarmouche*. Ital.: *scaramuccia*.]  
Fighting in loose order;—‘Light drill’.
- Squad* . . . . [Fr.: *escouade*.] A division of a company, for purposes of interior economy: also a small number of men formed for instruction in drill.
- Squad with intervals* . . . } A few men placed in line at arm’s length apart, for recruit or setting-up drill. Or, the squad may consist of two such lines of men, the men in the second line covering the intervals between those in the first.
- Staff Officers* . . In a regiment (exclusive of mounted officers): the Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant - surgeon, and Quartermaster.
- Staff Serjeants* . . The Armourer - serjeant, Quartermaster-serjeant, Hospital-serjeant, Paymaster’s Clerk, Orderly-room Clerk, Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry.
- Subaltern* . . . . [Fr.: *subalterne*.] Any military officer under the rank of captain.
- Subdivision* . . . The half of a company.

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9 Ditto . . . . .	6	0
10 Ditto . . . . .	6	0
12 Ditto . . . . .	6	0
13 Ditto . . . . .	6	0
14 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
15 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
16 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
17 Lancers . . . . .	10	0

**INFANTRY.**

1 Foot . . . . .	12	0
2 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
3 Ditto . . . . .	12	0
4 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
5 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
6 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
7 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
8 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
9 Ditto . . . . .	8	0
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